

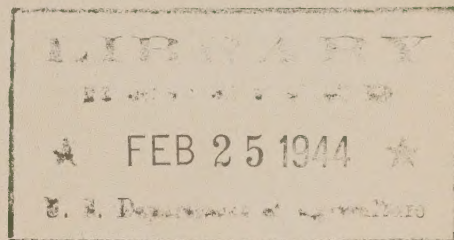
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ROBSON SEEDS

1944



*20th Anniversary
number*

Order Seeds Early

TERMS OF SALE

Our terms are cash with order or C. O. D. On C. O. D. orders there is a charge made by the Post Office, Bank, Railroad, or Express Company for making the collection and sending us the money. As C. O. D. orders are a convenience to the purchaser, we consider that he should pay these charges. A ten per cent deposit may be required on C. O. D. orders.

All prices here quoted are subject to change without notice and to our stocks being unsold.

PAYMENT OF TRANSPORTATION CHARGES

All vegetable and flower seed prices in this catalogue include transportation charges to all delivery points in the United States east of the Mississippi River or our postal zone 5, but we reserve the privilege of shipping by Parcel Post, Express, or Freight at our option.

Roots, farm seeds, etc. in quantities marked "Not prepaid" will be sent by Freight or Express Collect unless enough money is sent to cover transportation charges.

QUANTITY PRICES

Market gardeners who order in larger quantities than are quoted in this catalogue, should send for special prices on those items.

HOW TO MAKE A GARDEN

GARDENS will produce the food to win the war. A good garden is always a thing of pride. Vegetables from your own garden always taste better and flowers that you grow yourself always smell sweeter. As for your garden, remember this: The more care you give it, the more joy and profit it will give back to you.

LOCATION: Pick the best spot you can get which is handy. One that is open to the sun, away from large trees, and that has reasonably good drainage. Loose, mellow, loamy soil is best but use what you have. You must have a garden in 1944.

FERTILIZER: Before plowing apply a good coat of rotted stable manure together with 2 lbs. of Superphosphate per 100 square feet. If manure is not available, use a good, high-grade, complete, commercial fertilizer. Before plowing or spading apply this fertilizer at the rate of from 1 to 2 lbs. per 100 square feet depending on the natural fertility of the soil. Apply 1 or 2 lbs. more fertilizer after plowing, working it well into the soil. This is the latest approved method of fertilization and gives better results than when applied after plowing except on very sandy soil.

FITTING THE SOIL: Plow deeply, seven or eight inches is not too much. Work until you have plenty of loose, mellow fine soil on top. If spaded by hand be sure to pulverize each fork or spadeful as it is turned over. Level and work the spaded ground with a rake.

PLANTING: Don't start to plant until you know where each vegetable and flower is to be placed. Draw a plan of your garden. Tall growing vegetables such as sweet corn and staked tomatoes should be planted on the north or west side so they will not shade lower growing vegetables. Vine crops such as pumpkins and squash should be planted where they will not run over small vegetables and smother them.

The distance between rows will depend on the method of cultivation you use. If hand tools are used, 12 to 15 inches is enough for beets, carrots, lettuce, onions, radish and spinach. Corn, beans, peas, potatoes and staked tomatoes need from 30 to 36 inches between rows. Melons, cucumbers and summer squash should be allowed 4 feet between hills and hills of pumpkins and winter squash should never be planted closer than 6 to 8 feet.

Don't plant too much of some things and too little of others. A five foot row of parsley is usually enough and lettuce and radishes do not keep in edible condition for very long. On the other hand, surplus beans, peas, carrots and beets can be canned for winter use.

Unless your garden has to be on a steep slope it does not make much difference which way the rows run. On such a slope the rows had better run cross-ways.

Plant spinach, lettuce, onion and radish seeds and onion sets just as soon as the soil can be worked in Spring; late frosts will not hurt them. They like the cool, moist weather. Other seeds and plants may be put in as soon as all danger of frost is over.

SOWING SEED: Do not sow too thickly. Watch the germination as stated on the seed package. This is placed there for your guidance. Do not sow too deeply. Remember the plant must depend on the food in the seed until it gets out of the ground. Small seeds should be only lightly covered with fine soil. Beans, corn, peas should be planted about 1 inch deep.

FALL CROPS AND SECOND PLANTINGS: Your garden should be planted to make every foot produce all through the season. As vegetables mature and are used, new plantings should be made. It is safe to plant beans and early sweet corn anytime before July 15th. Turnips, endive, radishes, lettuce and Fall spinach may be sowed in New York State up until the last of July.

Before making these second sowings clean up all rubbish from the first crop. Work up two or three inches of nice, loose soil for the new seed bed.

OLD GARDENERS know a lot of "stunts". One of them is this: If your soil is very dry sow your seed and then lay over the rows some old boards or papers weighted down with stones. This will hold the moisture and heat and make for quicker germination. Remove these covers as soon as seedlings begin to poke through the ground.

TOMATOES: You can have a lot of fun growing and harvesting this crop. It is one that responds to care and which gives big returns. In order to make the most of it, we advise trimming and staking the plants. First—when your plants are ready to transplant, place the roots in water for a half hour or so. Second—make the holes for the plants; these should be 24 inches apart and deep enough so that one or two of the lower leaf joints will be covered by soil after the plant is set and the hole filled in level. (NOTE: These joints will sprout extra roots and make the plants grow better. Deep setting also gets the main roots down where there is lots of moisture.)

After putting a tomato plant in the hole and sifting some fine dirt around it, you may find it well to gently pour a dipper of water in the hole. When this has settled away fill in the rest of the dirt.

Drive stakes four or five feet high and as soon as the plant has been set. As the plants grow, prune to one or two stalks (stems) and loosely tie to the stake with strips of cloth or soft heavy twine. Pinch out those buds which start in the axils of the leaves (that is, where the leaf joins the stalk). Leave all those buds which spring from the side opposite to a leaf—these are the blossoms and fruit buds.

When frost comes in the Fall you can have tomatoes to eat for quite a while longer if you will pull some of the plants by the roots and hang them inside in a moderate temperature. Leave all the half-ripe fruit attached and let it ripen.

POLE BEANS AND SQUASHES: If you do not have a convenient fence on which pole beans can climb, you may plant them in your corn and let them run up the corn stalks.

Your grandfather probably planted pumpkins in his corn field. You can do the same with winter squash or pie pumpkins.

CULTIVATION: Weeds are very impolite; they wait for nothing and nobody. If you do not get the start of them (and keep it), they will get the start of you. "Elbow grease" and the good, old hoe are their worst enemies. Cultivate shallow but often until the weeds are under control. A good time to begin cultivating is right after you have finished.

TOOLS: You don't need many. A spade or spading fork, a rake and a hoe are quite necessary. A small, hand weeder and a trowel will be handy. Maybe you can get a wheel hoe but, if not, the hand hoe will do the whole trick. Keep it good and sharp with a file or on the grindstone. This makes it work more easily.

DON'T BE AFRAID to ask questions of other gardeners. This is a good way to find things out without making mistakes—and we all make these. It is also a good way to get any kind of education—and gardening is an education.

The various State Colleges of Agriculture and Agricultural Experiment Stations have available bulletins on gardening. Write to your Agricultural Experiment Station for these. They are usually free to residents of your State.

New York State has available Cornell Extension Bulletin 631 "Victory Garden". To secure this very instructive bulletin write to the Office of Publication, N. Y. S. College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. (A charge of 10c each is made to non-residents of New York State.)

Better Gardens in 1944



THE IROQUOIS

Bender and Seneca Bender muskmelons have been most popular in the Northeast but there are some sections where fusarium wilt has made the growing of these melons practically impossible. Scientists at Cornell have been working for years to develop a wilt resistant melon of high quality. Here it is—Iroquois. (See page 13 for description and prices.)

1944 Victory Gardens

The strength of America as a great nation lies in the ability of her people to meet emergencies quickly. Last Spring we were told that everyone who could do so should grow a part of his own food. Victory gardens sprang up across the nation in unheard of numbers, over 20,000,000 of them.

Apparently study, good judgment, and hard work made up for lack of experience, for these millions of beginners produced wonderfully fine gardens. It is estimated that 8 million tons of vegetables were grown in Victory gardens in 1943. This is an achievement that all America can be proud of, an achievement that may mean the difference between hunger and plenty.

Our slogan for 1944 should be "More and even better Victory gardens". With a year's experience you know a little better what vegetables your family likes and how much of each variety you should plant. A lot of parsley can be grown in a three foot row, while pumpkins and winter squash need a lot of room to run. Some vegetables may contain a lot of vitamins, but the family just will not eat them. With last year's experience back of you, you can plan with confidence for 1944.

When you know what you are going to plant and how much, the next job is seed. Did you carefully put away the seed you had left over last year? If so, and it was stored in a dry cool place, the chances are that most of it is still good and will grow. Plant it a little thicker than usual, or you may test it by planting a little in a small box in the kitchen.

We believe there will be enough seed for all who wish to put in gardens. But we do have a labor problem. Better send us your order early and avoid that last minute rush. It will help us, and you will have the seeds when you need them. Transportation is slow these days. Give your order plenty of time to reach you.

Sometimes things go wrong and seed doesn't produce just the way you think it should. If this happens, tell us. Maybe we can help and maybe we can't, but tell us anyway. We like to have you keep in touch with us.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

No seeds are sold by us that we do not know are of good vitality and will grow under normal conditions. They are all tested and the per cent that germinates is marked on the package or label.

We give no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds, plants or bulbs we sell, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability, in all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the seed.

January 1, 1944

ROBSON SEED FARMS, HALL, N. Y.

Let's Start an Asparagus Bed



Our sandy loam soil is rich in humus and produces as large a root in one year as is grown in two years in most locations. These big, strong, one year roots are ready to start right out to make you an asparagus bed that you will be proud of.

ASPARAGUS

Contains Vitamins A b C g
1 ounce should produce 250 roots

Every garden should have asparagus—a row along one side or a few short rows in a place where they will not be disturbed by plowing. Your first spring vegetables are asparagus and rhubarb. Carefully set asparagus will last for years. Fifty roots are sufficient for a family of four.

PLANTING OF ASPARAGUS ROOTS

For convenience in cultivation we suggest planting Asparagus Roots in rows. Dig a trench 8 to 10 inches deep and at least 1 foot wide. Place 1 inch of top soil in the bottom of the trench; well rotted manure may be mixed with this soil. Then pack firmly by tramping.

We are now ready for the roots. Unpack and trim off all broken or bruised roots. Spread the roots out evenly in the bottom of the trench with crown or buds up. Cover and pack with top soil until the crowns are covered to a depth of 2 inches. As the plants grow, fill in the trench until it is level. Rows should be 4 feet apart; roots 15 to 18 inches apart in the row.

A very light cutting may be made the second season after the roots are planted but it is not advisable to make normal cuttings until the following year.

MARY WASHINGTON ROOTS

NO. 1, ONE YEAR ROOTS: (Weigh about 75 lbs. per 1,000), Doz. 60 cts.; 50 roots \$1.50; 100 roots \$2.00, Prepaid; 1,000 roots \$12.00, Not Prepaid.

*SPECIAL LARGE FANCY ONE YEAR ROOTS: (Weigh about 140 lbs. per 1,000), Doz. 75 cts.; 50 roots \$2.25; 100 roots \$3.25, Prepaid; 1,000 roots \$17.00, Not Prepaid.

*

"Your seeds for me have always been super and your sweet corn has put me on the map."
February 26, 1943

Mrs. Henry R. Sill,
Bluff Point, N. Y.

*Indicates Best Home Garden Varieties

SOWING OF ASPARAGUS SEED

Seed should be sown as early as possible in the spring so as to give the plants a long growing season. The roots may be transplanted the following spring or may be left in the ground another year to be transplanted as two year olds.

*SENECA WASHINGTON: A new strain of Washington developed on our farms by selecting high producing plants of Mary Washington, testing these for yield, size of shoot, and uniformity. From these a male and female were chosen as the best in the group and crossed to produce Seneca Washington. Seneca Washington is very vigorous and apparently is as resistant to disease as its parents. The shoots are large, green with purple compact tips.

SEED: Pkt. 25 cts.; oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$3.00; 1b. \$10.00. (No roots of Seneca Washington available in 1944.)

MARY WASHINGTON: The most popular strain of the Washington variety. Produces high quality asparagus. Very resistant to rust. Stems green with purple compact tips.

SEED: Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; 1b. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$15.50.

New! Easy to use! Penetrating!

HARCO SPRAYER

PAT. PENDING, T. M. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



**HARCO
SPRAYER**

Just the thing for a small garden or for house plants. New, streamlined, efficient, and inexpensive. Only \$2.35 complete prepaid.

Plant Plenty of Beans

SNAP BEANS

Vitamins A b C g

Pkt. will plant 20 ft. row

1 lb. will plant 150 foot row—60-90 lbs. will plant 1 acre

GREEN BUSH BEANS

Plant after danger of frost is past, 2 inches apart and 1 inch deep in $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 foot rows. For continuous harvest, plant every two or three weeks to July 1st or 10th.

We used to call them "String Beans" but not any more, for they are all stringless. Snap beans are one of the most satisfactory of vegetables for the Victory Garden. You can grow a lot of food in a small space. The green varieties have largely replaced the yellow podded sorts. Most people think the quality is better. A 50 ft. row per person will usually furnish for both table and canning.

★**TENDERGREEN:** 52 days. 65 seeds per oz. The most popular bush snap bean for the home garden and each year becoming more widely grown for market. Pods $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, round, very fleshy and of fine quality. We recommend Tendergreen. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 95 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.90; 15 lbs. \$4.80; 100 lbs. \$28.00.

ASGROW BLACK VALENTINE: 49 days. 81 seeds per oz. A new strain of the old Black Valentine that is entirely stringless and of superior quality. The plants are large, erect and prolific. Pods are oval, dark green and average $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches long. Asgrow Black Valentine is a flat bean but the pods are so thick that it sells well on both flat and round-podded markets. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 85 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 15 lbs. \$4.50; 100 lbs. \$26.00.

BOUNTIFUL: 47 days. 65 seeds per oz. For years Bountiful has been the standard flat snap bean for the shipping market. New varieties have been introduced during the past few years, some of which have become quite popular but Bountiful is still planted more widely than any other variety. Pods $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, slightly fibrous. Not recommended for home gardens. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 85 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 15 lbs. \$4.50; 100 lbs. \$26.00.

STREAMLINER: 50 days. 65 seeds per oz. A new long, straight, slender bean of good quality. The pods are oval in shape, well filled and stringless. We have found pods in our fields of Streamliner measuring ten inches. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 95 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 15 lbs. \$5.10.



Some of you will recognize our Mr. Sprague who has sold Robson seed in the East for the past 15 years. Howard insists on knowing what he sells. Here he is inspecting one of our seed fields of Tendergreen beans.

PLENTIFUL: 48 days. 70 seeds per oz. A new flat-podded green bean that in some sections is taking the place of Bountiful as a green shipping bean. The $7\frac{1}{2}$ inch pods are somewhat longer than Bountiful, fairly straight, light green and fair quality. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 95 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.90; 15 lbs. \$4.80; 100 lbs. \$28.00.

YELLOW BUSH BEANS

★**PENCIL POD BLACK WAX:** 52 days. 88 seeds per oz. Plants large, stocky and vigorous. Pods 6 inches long, round, fleshy, golden yellow, tender and entirely stringless. The leading wax variety for the home garden. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 95 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 15 lbs. \$5.10; 100 lbs. \$30.00.

ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX: (Also known as Brittle Wax.) 52 days. 78 seeds per oz. Plants large and productive. Pods 6 inches long, medium yellow, round, deeply creasebacked, excellent quality. A popular yellow canning variety. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 95 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 15 lbs. \$5.10; 100 lbs. \$30.00.

UNRIVALED: 52 days. 145 seeds per oz. Plant dwarf, erect and stocky. Pods very attractive light yellow, narrow, thick-flat, stringless when young. One of the most attractive beans for market. A good shipper. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 95 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.90; 15 lbs. \$4.80; 100 lbs. \$28.00.

Market growers who order in larger amounts than are quoted in this catalogue, should write for special quantity prices.

Vitamin Content { Capital letters (A)—100 units or more
Small letters (a)—Less than 100 units

Have You Tried Scotia?

BUSH LIMA BEANS

Large seeded varieties: pkt. will sow 10 ft. row

Small seeded varieties: pkt. will sow 20 ft. row



For the past three years we have plowed under a part of our fertilizer. This places fertilizer in the bottom of the furrow where there is moisture to keep the plants growing. We think it pays.

SPERGON

FOR LIMA BEANS, PEAS, ETC. Protects seed against decay, improves stands and actually stimulates growth. Highly recommended for lima beans and excellent for peas. Treated seed may be sown without graphite. 2 oz. treats 1 Bu. of seed. 2 oz. 45 cts.; 1 lb. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$10.50; 10 lbs. \$19.50, Prepaid.

Some people seem to be able to grow bush limas successfully; others do not. No one seems to know exactly why. Those who grow pole limas seem to get larger yields.

Plant in mellow soil after danger of frost, 1 inch deep, 2 inches apart in 3 to 3½ foot rows. If possible plant after a rain rather than before.

Limas, especially the large seeded varieties require a lot of moisture to sprout them. In planting, many gardeners place each bean with the eye down. In doing this they shove the seed into the moist soil. We believe a firm contact with moist soil is more important than the position of the bean.

★**BABY POTATO:** 68 days. 68 seeds per oz. ½ lb. will plant 80 ft. row. A more productive bush lima than the large seeded varieties. Thicker and less discouraging to shell than Henderson. Recommended for home garden. Pods contain 3 to 4 bright green, delicious beans. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 95 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 15 lbs. \$5.10; 100 lbs. \$30.00.

HENDERSON: 68 days. 90 seeds per oz. ½ lb. will sow 100 ft. row. The "Butter Bean" of the South. A small flat seeded variety of lima used for commercial canning under the name of "Baby Lima". Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 85 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 15 lbs. \$4.50; 100 lbs. \$26.00.

★**FORDHOOK:** 75 days. 22 seeds per oz. ½ lb. will sow 30 ft. row. Most popular large seeded bush lima for both home and market. Plants are large, vigorous and, in most localities, very productive. 4 to 5 inch pods contain 3 to 4 thick green beans of finest quality. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 95 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 15 lbs. \$5.10; 100 lbs. \$30.00.

BURPEE'S: 75 days, 20 seeds per oz. ½ lb. will sow 30 ft. row. Some feel that the old flat type of lima has a distinct flavor that is lacking in the thick seeded potato type. Plants are large, productive. Pods 4 to 5 inches long, contain 4 to 5 large, plump, flat beans. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 95 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.90; 15 lbs. \$4.80; 100 lbs. \$28.00.

★

"Your corn, string beans, and potatoes last year were as fine as any we ever had."
March 8, 1943

Edward E. Marshall,
Meadow Brook, Pa.

POLE BEANS

A woven wire fence makes an ideal support for pole beans, or you can use poles. Another way is to set posts at each end of the row and run a wire 4 to 5 ft. above the row and another near the ground. Stout string run up and down between the wires will act as a support for the beans.

★**EARLY LEVIATHAN LIMA:** 79 days, 25 seeds per oz. ½ lb. will sow 30 ft. row. We believe Early Leviathan to be one of the best early, large seeded, pole limas. We have never known of a crop failure. Pods 5 to 5½ inches long, straight, and containing 5 to 6 very large flat beans. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 95 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.90; 15 lbs. \$4.80; 100 lbs. \$28.00.

★**SCOTIA:** 72 days. 84 seeds per oz. ½ lb. will sow 100 ft. row. After you have tried Scotia no other snap bean will satisfy you. The special high quality and flavor makes it worth your while to provide a support for Scotia to climb on. The pods are 6½ to 7 inches long, green, round and very fleshy. Scotia follows the bush snap beans in season. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 95 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 15 lbs. \$5.10; 100 lbs. \$30.00.

KENTUCKY WONDER (Old Homestead): 65 days. 80 seeds per oz. ½ lb. will sow 100 ft. row. One of the oldest but most popular variety of pole snap beans. Excellent climber, thrifty, productive. Pods medium green, 9 to 10 inches long, nearly round, slightly stringy, very brittle, tender. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 95 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 15 lbs. \$5.10; 100 lbs. \$30.00.

A Garden is your Best Investment



The side delivery rake helps cut the cost of harvesting beans. Perhaps you will have space left after planting your garden—order a pound of Certified Michelite beans. You can fill in with these and produce delicious baking beans for next Winter.

BUSH, SHELL OR FIELD BEANS

Pkt. will sow 20 foot row
1 lb. will plant 100 foot row
60-90 lbs. will plant 1 acre

Plant after danger of frost, 1 inch deep, 4 inches apart in 28 to 36 inch rows. Better to plant after rain than before as a crusted soil may cause loss in yield.

★**FRENCH HORTICULTURAL**: 68 days. 60 seeds per oz. We believe Horticultural beans are becoming more popular each year for both the home and market garden. They are shelled green and used in many ways. Plant is compact with short runners. Pods 7 inches long heavily splashed with carmine. Seed large, pinkish buff, mottled and streaked with ox-blood red. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 95 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 15 lbs. \$5.10; 100 lbs. \$30.00.

TABLE BEETS

Vitamins A C g
Pkt. will sow 20 ft. row
1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row
8 to 10 lbs. will sow 1 acre

Sow as early as soil can be worked in spring, dropping seeds $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in rows, 12 to 18 inches apart. Thin seedlings to $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches, depending on what size beets are wanted. For continuous harvest, plant at three week intervals to August 1st.

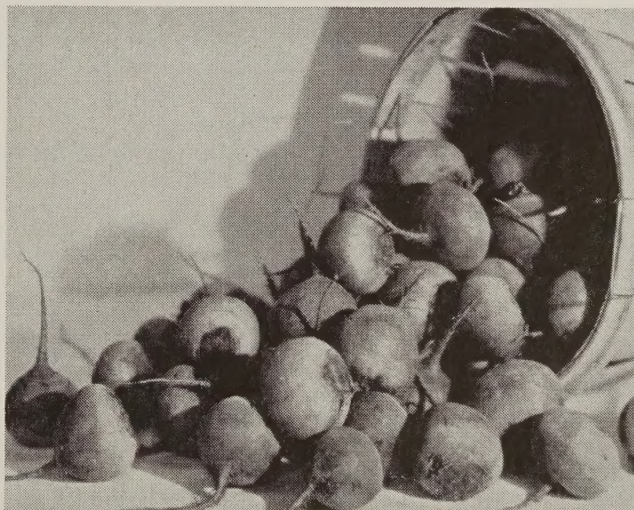
★**DETROIT DARK RED**: 68 days. The outstanding variety for produce shippers and canners; also used for bunching. Roots are globular or nearly round, very dark, interior color blood red. Unless growing conditions are abnormal, the zones are so inconspicuous that the beets seem to be one solid color.

Our stock has been outstanding for several years in field trials at the New York State Experiment Station. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$26.50.

CROSBY: 60 days. An early, flattened globe shaped variety similar if not identical with Early Wonder. Interior color not as solid red as Detroit Dark Red but a fine variety for table use. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

CALIFORNIA RED KIDNEY: 100 days. 60 seeds per oz. Large, red, kidney shaped beans used for baking and in Spanish dishes. Can be shelled green and used or canned at once or thoroughly ripened, threshed, and used as dry beans. This seed is grown in California so as to insure freedom from bacterial blight. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 15 lbs. \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$19.00.

CERTIFIED MICHELITE (Michi-leet): 90 days. 150 seeds per oz. A new pea bean for baking developed at the Michigan Experiment Station. A few days earlier than Robust. Seed is whiter, smoother and more uniform in size and shape. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 15 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$14.00.



Beets are so easy to grow and have so many uses that you should sow plenty of them. They are delicious as a vegetable, add color to a salad, and make a tangy pickle.

Sow Broccoli Seed in the Garden

BROCCOLI

Vitamins A b C g

Pkt. should produce 150 plants

1 oz. should produce 2000 plants

Seed hot water treated

If started in greenhouse or hot bed April 1st and transplanted into open ground, broccoli will be ready for use the first week in July. Later plantings can be made in the open ground and either transplanted or thinned to 24 inches in the row. Rows should be 3 feet apart. Some seasons aphids are rather troublesome, especially on early crops. We think best quality heads are produced from seed sown about June 1st.

★**ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING (Calabrese):** 60 days. Plants are 3 to 4 feet high and branched. After the central head is removed, a number of smaller heads are produced on stems 4 to 5 inches in length. If kept cut, the plants will continue to produce for five or six weeks. Pkt. 15 cts.; ½ oz. 45 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.80; lb. \$6.00.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Vitamins A b C

Pkt. should produce 150 plants

1 oz. should produce 2000 plants

Culture same as Broccoli.

Seed hot water treated

★**LONG ISLAND IMPROVED DWARF:** 95 days. We have found this strain very desirable because it will produce sprouts under less favorable conditions than other varieties. The plants are of dwarf habit but furnish a large yield of sprouts of excellent quality. Light freezes seem to improve the quality. Pkt. 15 cts.; ½ oz. 75 cts.; oz. \$1.10; ¼ lb. \$3.60; lb. \$12.00.

CELERY

Vitamins A b C g

Pkt. should produce 200 plants

1 oz. should produce 10,000 plants

For early crop, sow indoors February 1st to March 1st and transplant in open after danger of hard frosts. For late crop, sow seed out-of-doors April 1st to May 1st and transplant 4 to 6 inches apart in 24 to 28 inch rows. When fully grown, blanch with boards, earth or paper.

EPICURE: 115 days. One of the earliest green celeries. Tops medium light, bright green. Foliage erect, compact. Outer stems pale green, inner stems creamy white. Shows resistance to fusarium yellows. Pkt. 15 cts.; ¼ oz. 40 cts.; oz. \$1.15.

★**GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING, Dwarf Old Strain:** 120 days. This, the original French Strain, is still very popular. More stocky than the new tall strains and has very compact solid stalks and good flavor. Blanches to a handsome golden yellow color. Pkt. 15 cts.; ¼ oz. 35 cts.; oz. \$1.05.

★**SALT LAKE OR UTAH:** 135 days. We are listing this variety in place of Giant Pascal. It is the best variety for storage for winter use that we know of. The stalks are large and the heart well developed. It blanches to a pure white and is crisp and of good quality. Pkt. 15 cts.; ¼ oz. 40 cts.; oz. \$1.15.

We never get enough photographs of crops grown from our seed, so here is a proposition. You send us on or before December 1, 1944 your best snapshot of you or some member of your family in your Victory Garden and we will credit you with one dollar on your next order. If we use the picture in our catalogue we will also send you a check for \$5.00. Send a letter with the picture telling us about your garden.

CARROTS

Vitamins A b C g

Pkt. will sow 25 foot row

½ oz. will sow 200 ft. row

1 ½ lbs. will sow 1 acre

To produce long smooth carrots, the soil must be loose, free from stones and hard lumps, and worked deep. Carrot seed is small and should be sown shallow, preferably after a rain. Sow thinly as the carrots should be thinned to 2 to 3 inches. Carrots may be sown from early in the spring to July 15th.

★**NANTES:** 68 days. For the home garden and markets where quality counts, we recommend Nantes. The roots are 6 to 7 inches long, 1 ¼ inches thick at top and almost the same diameter the whole length. Color of flesh bright orange with a very inconspicuous core. The top is brittle and so does not bunch well. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.25; 10 lbs. \$41.50.

MORSE'S BUNCHING: 77 days. An exceptionally smooth type carrot which grows 8 inches long by 1 ½ to 1 ½ inches in diameter. Nearly cylindrical, with rounded shoulder and stump roots. The top is short but strong. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00; 10 lbs. \$49.00.

★**RED CORED CHANTENAY:** 70 days. Red Cored Chantenay has a core practically as dark in color as the surrounding meat. The core is also less woody than some of the old strains. The roots are 5 ½ to 6 inches long, 2 ¼ inches thick at the top. Stump rooted, deep orange flesh. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$3.75; 10 lbs. \$36.50.

LONG CHANTENAY: 70 days. There has been an increasing demand for a Chantenay carrot that will grow longer than the red cored type. "Long Chantenay" grows fully an inch longer than "Red Cored"; is equally as smooth but only about 65% of the carrots show a red core. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$3.75; 10 lbs. \$36.50.

IMPERATOR: 77 days. Tops medium, but strong. Roots have sloping shoulders, are smooth, and deep rich orange in color and are tapered to a semi-blunt end. Flesh rich orange color, fine grained, tender and of fine quality. The roots are 7 to 8 ½ inches long, 1 ¾ to 2 inches thick at the top. Imperator requires a loose deep soil. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$5.00.

SUPREME HALF LONG: 75 days. An improved Danvers Half Long. In Supreme Half Long we have a medium long, smooth, gradually tapered carrot with 80% of the roots showing red core. The top is somewhat weaker than Danvers and this may make it less desirable for bunching. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.25; 10 lbs. \$41.50.

DANVERS HALF LONG: 75 days. This is one of the standard large bunching carrots. It is longer than Chantenay but not so thick. 6 to 7 inches long, 1 ¾ inches thick. Flesh deep orange; good quality; not red cored. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.20; lb. \$4.00; 10 lbs. \$39.00.

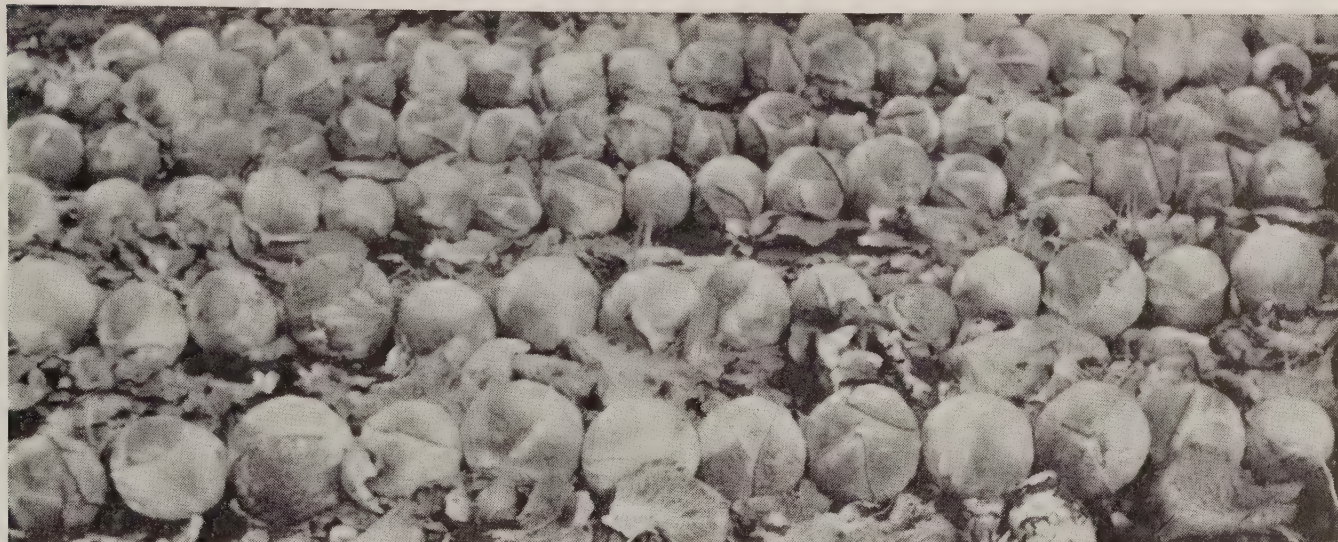
HUTCHINSON: 80 days. Used largely in New England and Long Island. Very prolific. Length of root 10 to 12 inches; diameter 2 inches. A deep orange color with greenish shoulder; nearly cylindrical and stump rooted. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.25; 10 lbs. \$41.50.

★

"We used your corn and squash, also broccoli and brussels sprouts last year and having such good luck with them, wish to send for a variety."
February 10, 1942

Wm. D. Campbell,
Portageville, N. Y.

Ever Tried Chinese Cabbage?



Selection of cabbage plants for stock seed must be very carefully made. The stem must be the right length; the head the right shape, size, and color. After the selection is made the plants are stored over Winter and set out in the Spring to blossom and produce seed.

CABBAGE

Vitamins a b C g

Pkt. should produce 200 plants
Pound should produce 25,000 plants

For early crops of early varieties, seed may be sown inside from February 15th to March 15th. For the main crop, the seed should be sown in the open April 15th to May 15th. Transplanting distances should vary from 18 to 24 inches in the row, depending on the size of the mature heads. Rows should be 30 to 36 inches apart.

EARLY VARIETIES

GOLDEN ACRE: 65 days. For early market. Produces uniform round heads weighing from 2 to 4 pounds. Golden Acre is a small early strain of Copenhagen Market, and is a money maker in years when there is a high early market. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.10; lb. \$6.95.

★**ROBSON EARLY SENECA:** 75 days. Originated and introduced by us several years ago. A cabbage of the Copenhagen type that heads up solid when small and can be shipped or may be left, under normal conditions, until ripe when it makes a cabbage suitable for Kraut. The head is round and weighs from 3 to 6 pounds. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.10; lb. \$6.95.

EARLY COPENHAGEN MARKET: 75 days. There are a great many different strains of Copenhagen Market. We have selected for a medium size, mid-season Copenhagen. Heads are solid and round weighing from 4 to 6 pounds. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$6.95.

MIDSEASON VARIETIES

LARGE LATE COPENHAGEN: 88 days. A kraut variety that in some sections has taken the place of Glory of Enkhuizen. The heads are round, large and quite uniform. Heads do not split as badly as Early Copenhagen. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$5.95.

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN: 85 days. Sold out.

★**CHIEFTAIN SAVOY:** 88 days. Savoy cabbage, like many of our other vegetables, has become popular through our foreign born citizens. Chieftain is by far the best Savoy that we have ever grown. The heads are large, flattened globe shape, dark green and heavily savoyed. The quality is excellent: crisp, tender and sweet. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 70 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25.

YELLOWS RESISTANT VARIETIES

These varieties have been bred for yellows resistance but do not produce quite as uniform heads as other varieties. We advise their use in old cabbage growing sections where the disease called "yellows" is known to be in the soil.

MARION MARKET: 80 days. This is the best of the early round headed yellows resistant varieties. The head resembles Copenhagen Market but is larger. The seed we are offering has been field tested and is uniform and yellows resistant. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.80; lb. \$6.45.

WISCONSIN ALLSEASON: 95 days. A large cabbage suitable for sauerkraut. Many growers have reported very heavy yields from this variety. Wisconsin Allseason is a late maturing variety and should be transplanted early if maximum yields are to be obtained. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.80; lb. \$6.45.

LATE VARIETIES

DANISH BALLHEAD: 100 days. Sold out.

ROCK RED: 110 days. Sold out.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Vitamins A b C g

Pkt. should produce 150 plants
1 oz. should produce about 2000 plants
Seed hot water treated

Grown chiefly as a fall crop. If grown in summer, the plant is apt to go to seed before heading. Sow seeds from July 1st to August 1st in rows 18 to 24 inches apart. Thin seedlings to 15 inches apart.

★**CHIHILI:** 75 days. A tall, sure-heading variety. The outer dark green leaves enclose a tapering 18 inch head. The head is very compact, white tinted with green, crisp and sweet. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20; lb. \$4.00.

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"I had very good results from the cabbage seed I obtained from you last year."
March 20, 1943

C. E. Bower,
Trumansburg, N. Y.

Golden Cross Best for Canning

EARLY HYBRID YELLOW SWEET CORN

Vitamins A b C g

Plant after danger of frost, either in hills 30 to 36 inches apart and 3 to 4 seeds per hill or in rows 30 to 36 inches apart and 9 to 12 inches apart in the row. Golden Cross is a very vigorous grower and seems to do better in rows than hills.

The early varieties may be planted closer in the row than the larger growing hybrids. It does no harm to plant different varieties of yellow corn together. They will cross, but this will not affect the quality of this year's crop.

***SENECA DAWN:** 65 days. 150 kernels per oz. A large eared extra early yellow hybrid developed by our breeding department. Stalks 4½ to 5 ft., strong, upright. Ears well up from the ground, 6½ inches long, 12 to 14 rows, medium yellow, fair quality kernels on large cob. Heavy husk gives good coverage to end of ear. **Pkt. 15 cts.; ½ lb. 40 cts.; lb. 70 cts.; 2 lbs. \$1.35; 6 lbs. \$3.00; 12 lbs. \$5.65; 100 lbs. \$45.00.**

SENECA "60": 62 days. 150 kernels per oz. Sold out. We suggest Seneca Dawn. It is a larger ear, better quality and almost as early.

SENECA 60 X C13: 65 days. 150 kernels per oz. Sold out. We suggest Seneca Dawn. It is a larger ear, better quality and just as early.

***SENECA GOLDEN:** 72 days, 220 kernels per oz. Stalks 5½ feet tall and produce two marketable ears on practically every stalk. Ears nearly as large as Golden Cross and well filled clear to the tip. Kernels rich golden yellow and if harvested when ready are of excellent quality. Should not be used in the South where bacterial wilt is serious. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 35 cts.; lb. 60 cts.; 2 lbs. \$1.15; 6 lbs. \$2.85; 12 lbs. \$5.35. (75% Germination)**

CARMELCROSS: 75 days. 220 kernels per oz. A second early yellow hybrid developed by the Connecticut Experiment Station for market and home garden. Stalk vigorous, 5½ ft. Ears 7 inches in length, slightly tapering. 12 to 14 rows, medium yellow color, quality good. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 35 cts.; lb. 60 cts.; 2 lbs. \$1.15; 6 lbs. \$2.70; 12 lbs. \$5.10; 100 lbs. \$40.00.**



Seneca Dawn produces a larger ear than Seneca "60", shows better quality than Seneca 60XC13 and we believe it will largely replace both of these varieties.

SUGGESTED RATES OF PLANTING OF HYBRID SWEET CORN

	1 packet will plant 200 ft. row	Required seed per acre 10-12 lbs.
Seneca Dawn.....	250 " "	8-10 "
Seneca Golden.....	300 " "	6-8 "
Carmelcross.....	350 " "	5-6 "
Seneca Hybrid 92 x 28....	350 " "	5-6 "
Certified Golden Cross..	200 " "	10-12 "
Lincoln.....	350 " "	5-6 "
Ioana.....		

MID-SEASON HYBRID YELLOW SWEET CORN

***CERTIFIED GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM:** 83 days, 220 kernels per oz. In tests made by State Experiment Stations, from New Hampshire to Oregon, our white tassel Golden Cross leads all other strains of this variety in quality and uniformity.

Stalk 6 feet tall, Ears 8 inches long with 10 to 14 rows of broad medium yellow kernels. In tests by one of our leading canners, Robson Golden Cross held on the stalk in edible condition longer than other strains.

Golden Cross is one of the most disease resistant varieties and produces excellent crops in sections where Bacterial Wilt has been the worst. Our seed is New York State Certified. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 35 cts.; lb. 60 cts.; 2 lbs. \$1.15; 6 lbs. \$2.60; 12 lbs. \$5.00; 100 lbs. \$39.30.**

LINCOLN: 85 days. 160 kernels per oz. A new yellow hybrid developed by the Connecticut Experiment Station. Stalk 7 to 7½ ft. Ears 12 to 14 rowed, 7 to 7½ inches long. Kernels medium depth and attractive in appearance. Wilt resistant but only fair quality. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 35 cts.; lb. 60 cts.; 2 lbs. \$1.15; 5 lbs. \$2.60; 15 lbs. \$5.00; 100 lbs. \$39.30.**

SENECA HYBRID 92 X 28: 78 days. 220 kernels per oz. A high quality yellow hybrid originally developed for freezing and canning on the cob but proven to be an exceptionally good market variety. Stalk 6 to 6½ ft. Ears 9 inches, cylindrical, 12 rowed. Kernels medium width, yellow, very high quality. Nearly a week earlier than Golden Cross Bantam. Resistant to bacterial wilt. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 35 cts.; lb. 60 cts.; 2 lbs. \$1.15; 6 lbs. \$2.70; 12 lbs. \$5.10; 100 lbs. \$40.00.**

IOANA: 87 days, 220 kernels per oz. A midseason yellow hybrid resistant to drought and wilt. Plants are tall and sturdy with broad and numerous leaves. Ears 7½ to 8 inches long. 12 to 14 rows of light yellow kernels. Originated by Dr. E. S. Haber of Iowa State College. Stalk taller and more vigorous than Golden Cross. Rather susceptible to corn aphid and only fair quality. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 35 cts.; lb. 60 cts.; 2 lbs. \$1.15; 6 lbs. \$2.60; 12 lbs. \$5.00; 100 lbs. \$39.30.**

SENECA GIANT SWEET CORN: 90 days. 116 kernels per oz. Crop failed.

Grow Your Own Popcorn

Open Pollinated Sweet Corn

Yellow Varieties

Not resistant to Bacterial Wilt

ROBSON EXTRA EARLY BANTAM: 68 days, 148 kernels per oz. Our Early Bantam is very early and has a quality as good or better than the old Golden Bantam.

Stalk 4 to 4½ feet. Ears are 6 inches long with 8 rows of broad yellow kernels. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 6 lbs. \$1.70; 12 lbs. \$3.10; 100 lbs. \$23.00.

WHIPPLE'S YELLOW: 75 days, 110 kernels per oz. Stalks 6½ to 7 ft., ears are large, 7 to 8 inches long, having 12 to 14 rows of deep kernels. The quality of the corn is not as good as the hybrids or Extra Early Bantam. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 6 lbs. \$1.70; 12 lbs. \$3.10.

White Varieties

Resistant to Bacterial Wilt

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN: 95 days. Crop failed.
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN: 93 days. Crop failed.

*

"Glad to recommend your Hybrid Hulless pop corn. Last year I harvested 50 bushels from 4 lbs. of seed and most of my customers say it is the best corn they have had."

March 21, 1942

Ross DeForrest,
372 Owasco Road, Auburn, N. Y.

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"We personally know of one instance here in our section where about 15 different varieties of sweet corn have been planted in one field for test purposes and so far yours seems to be the best."

May 22, 1942

S. W. Divine,
Foordmore Farms, Kerhonkson, N. Y.

POP CORN

Packet will plant 75 hills

Plant after danger of hard frost, 1 inch deep, 8 inches apart in 30 to 36 inch rows. When planting in hills, drop 4 to 5 seeds 30 inches apart and thin to 3 main stalks.

Pop corn must have the right moisture content for proper popping. This can only be determined by test. If too dry, moisten slightly and keep in normal outdoor atmosphere. If too moist, bring indoors to living room atmosphere. A few days may be necessary for the required adjustment.

***HYBRID HULLESS (Minhybrid 250):** A new hybrid pop corn developed by the Minnesota State Experiment Station. Their records show a 16% larger yield and 29% greater popping volume than open pollinated Hulless. The stalks grow 4½ to 5 feet tall and bear two to three chunky 4 inch ears. The deep white pointed kernels are arranged in irregular rows on a small cob. Hybrid Hulless is earlier than the old variety and, we think, it is of better quality. As this is a hybrid, seed should not be saved for planting the following year. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 40 cts.; 1 lb. 70 cts.; 2 lbs. \$1.35; 6 lbs. \$3.00; 12 lbs. \$5.50.



A packet of Hybrid Hulless should produce enough pop corn to carry your family through next Winter. Hybrid Hulless is much better quality than the corn you buy in the stores.

Many boys and girls make extra money growing pop corn. There is always a ready demand in every community for Hybrid Hulless.

DANDELION

Vitamins A b C g

Packet will sow 10 ft. row
1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row

The wild Dandelion has for centuries been popular as an early spring potherb. The Chinese called it "Earth Nail" and "Golden Hair". In the middle ages it was also bleached and used for salads. The domesticated dandelion is much larger, more upright and thicker leaved than its ancestor, the wild variety.

Seed should be sown in spring or early summer and the leaves will be ready to eat the following spring.

LARGE THICK-LEAVED: The most popular variety of our cultivated dandelion. The plants are vigorous, upright, and produce good hearts. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 70 cts.

DILL

Packet will sow 12 foot row
1 oz. will sow 50 foot row

Dill is so easy to grow that it should be produced in the garden rather than purchased in the market. Besides using the plant for making dill pickles, a little may be used to flavor soups and salads. Sow ½ inch deep in rows 20 inches apart.

LONG ISLAND MAMMOTH: 70 days. Larger and much better than the common dill. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; 1 lb. \$1.75.

DO NOT SAVE HYBRID CORN FOR SEED

It is always a temptation to save hybrid corn for seed. The ears are so uniform and many times the kernels look better than the seed you planted. Hybrid corn is a controlled cross between two or more inbreds. If you save seed from the crop and plant it the result will be a tendency to revert to the inbreds which are often of different seasons of maturity and unlike in growth. You will not get a crop like the seed you planted. It will lack uniformity, yield and be a disappointment to you.

Try a Packet of Collards

CUCUMBERS

Vitamins a b C g

Pkt. will plant 15 hills

1 oz. will plant 100 hills

Plant after danger of frost and up to middle of June, in rows 5 feet apart or in hills 5 feet each way. It is well to put 8 to 10 seeds in each hill as some of the plants may be destroyed by bugs. After true leaves appear, thin to 4 plants per hill.

MINCU: 43 days. A strain of extra early white spine introduced by the University of Minnesota. Produced close to the crown and almost in clusters, the cucumbers are short and blocky. Suitable for small early pickles. They are very smooth but not as dark colored as we would like. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$2.75.

***NATIONAL PICKLING:** 56 days. This black spine variety might be called an improved Snow's Pickling because of its close resemblance. Mature cucumbers are $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. Pickles are dark green, square ended and very symmetrical in shape. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$21.50.

DOUBLE YIELD: 54 days. A heavy yielding pickle variety. The fruits are medium length, very straight, with blunt ends and good color. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.60.

EARLY FORTUNE: 64 days. A popular all purpose white spine variety when both pickles and slicers are wanted. In growth it is between Clark's Special and White Spine, about 8 inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The fruit is slightly tapering. Under very dry conditions it tends to produce crooked fruits. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$21.50.

***A & C:** 60 days. This variety, originated and introduced by Abbott and Cobb of Philadelphia, has met with much favorable comment. The vine is very vigorous; producing a large number of medium slender dark green cucumbers averaging about 10 inches in length. They are very uniform and hold their dark green color longer than most other varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$26.50.

STRAIGHT 8: 64 days. Crop failure.

CLARK'S SPECIAL: 63 days. A white spine variety much like Woodruff's Hybrid and Harris Perfection. The cucumbers are $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and slightly tapering toward both ends. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$24.00.

EARLY WHITE SPINE: 58 days. Primarily a "Dill" variety as it grows very straight, is square ended and 7 to 8 inches long. The color is a good deep green. Flesh is solid and makes a firm pickle. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$21.50.

MIXED CUCUMBER: Cucumbers seem to do better when varieties are mixed and cross pollination takes place. Our mixture is made up of small pickles, dill and slicing varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$21.50.

COLLARDS

Vitamins a b c G

Pkt. should produce 400 plants

1 oz. should produce 3,000 plants

A loose-leaved plant of the cabbage family used for greens. Very popular in the south. Can be used late in the season; frost improves quality. We suggest that only the tender center leaves be used, although the whole plant is fairly edible. Sow in rows. Thin to 15 inches.

GEORGIA: 90 days. A large growing variety with large leaves loosely arranged on a $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. stem. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. 90 cts.

CAULIFLOWER

Vitamins a b C g

Pkt. should produce 50 plants

1 oz. should produce 2000 plants

Seed hot water treated

For an early crop, sow inside February 15th to March 15th. Transplant into flats and put out in field as soon as danger of hard freezing is over. For late crop, sow seed out-of-doors the middle of May and transplant into field about July 1st. As soon as heads begin to form, draw the leaves over and tie them together for protection against rain and sun.

SUPER SNOWBALL: 57 days. A strain of Snowball used widely where an early crop is grown. Large, uniform heads of fine quality are produced where conditions are favorable. Requires rich land. We do not recommend Super Snowball for the late crop. Pkt. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00; oz. \$3.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$11.50; lb. \$42.75.

SNOWBALL: 67 days. This is the standard variety for the Northeastern States. Our Snowball not only produces a large compact white head but makes a very strong leaf growth and is largely self protecting. Pkt. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00; oz. \$3.35; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$11.00; lb. \$40.00.

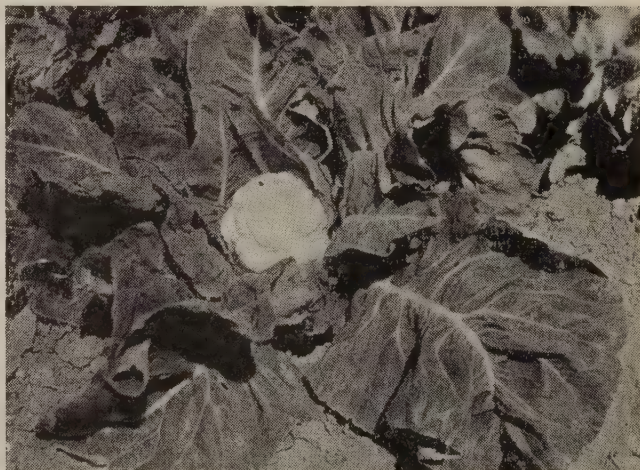
IMPROVED HOLLAND ERFURT: 67 days. A very popular variety in Eastern New York. Plants medium height and thrifty. Heads large, exceptionally white, well protected by inner folding leaves. Pkt. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00; oz. \$3.35; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$11.00; lb. \$40.00.

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"I had the best garden that I have ever had last year with your seeds."
March 8, 1943

G. J. Dinsmore,
Davenport, N. Y.

BUY WAR BONDS



Our Improved Holland Erfurt cauliflower has plenty of large leaves to protect the head. As soon as the head begins to form, these leaves should be loosely tied above the head to protect it from the sun. This makes quality cauliflower.

Endive Is Easy to Grow



It takes a lot of help to operate a thousand acres and we try in these days to use it as efficiently as possible. When we can't seem to find just the machine we want we tell Aksel, our chief mechanic, and he makes it for us. The two-row transplanter saves a man and a tractor.

EGG PLANT

Vitamins a b C g
Packet should grow 100 plants
1 oz. should grow 1500 plants

Sow seed inside about March 1st but do not set plants out-of-doors until the nights are warm. Set 20 to 30 inches. Soil should be rich and well fertilized.

★**NEW HAMPSHIRE HYBRID:** 65 days. Developed at the New Hampshire State Experiment Station by Professor J. P. Hepler to meet the need for a large fruited egg plant for the north. New Hampshire is early, upright in growth and very productive. Fruits are of good market size, medium dark purple in color and of very firm texture. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50.

KILLE'S SELECT (Jet Black Strain): 81 days. A new selection very similar to the old Kille's Select but much blacker in color, which it retains throughout the whole season. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50.

ENDIVE

Vitamins A b C g
Pkt. will sow 12 ft. row
1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row

For an early crop, sow about April 15th and for the late crop about July 1st. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in rows 20 inches apart. Thin to 12 inches.

★**DEEP HEART FRINGED:** 95 days. Somewhat similar in appearance to Green Curled but is more upright in growth and has broader leaves and a deeper heart. Leaves are cut and curled at the edges; ribs are white, free from pinkish color, and heart is white instead of cream. Before hard freezing weather cut your sweet corn stalks and cover endive. With this protection you will have Deep Heart Endive until nearly Christmas. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

FULL HEART BATAVIAN: 90 days. An improved strain of Broad Leaved Batavian. A trifle earlier and more compact than the old strain. The center blanches to a creamy white and is excellent for salads. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

KOHL RABI

Pkt. will sow 12 ft. row
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. will sow 100 ft. row

Sow April 1st to August 15th, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in rows 20 inches apart. Thin seedlings to stand 5 inches apart in row. It is best to make several small plantings as Kohl Rabi holds in edible condition for a comparatively short time.

★**EARLY WHITE VIENNA:** 55 days. If you like turnips we suggest you try Kohl Rabi. When cooked it has a more delicate flavor than Purple Top turnip and is not so watery. Should be used as soon as large enough as they become woody as they grow older. Bulbs 2 to 3 inches in diameter, very light green; flesh white. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50; lb. \$7.50.

KALE

Vitamins A b C G
Pkt. will sow 12 ft. row
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. will sow 100 ft. row

Sow for late crop about July 15th, in rows 2½ feet apart, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Thin seedlings to 18 inches apart.

★**DWARF SCOTCH CURLED:** 55 days. A very hardy, green, low spreading variety. Leaves are finely curled. For greens and garnishing. Use while young or only the top leaves if the plants are old. 16 to 20 inches tall. Quality is improved by frost. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.



If you haven't already tried Deep Heart Fringed endive you should sow a row this year. Do not plant until July 15th. By that time there should be some space in the garden.

Home Grown Sage is Better

LETTUCE

Vitamins A b C g

Pkt. should produce 200 plants of head lettuce
or 60 ft. row of leaf lettuce

1 oz. of head lettuce should produce 3000 plants

Head lettuce in most sections does not head well in the heat of the summer. For this reason, best results are obtained when seed is started inside about March 15th and transplanted to the open ground May 1st to 15th to stand 12 to 16 inches apart in 18 inch rows.

Leaf lettuce seed may be sown in open ground as soon as soil can be worked. Thin plants to 6 inches.

***BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON:** 46 days. The best green leaf lettuce for the home garden and for growing out of doors for market. The leaves are light green, large, crumpled and very tender. This variety seems to do well everywhere. Too tender for forcing under glass for market. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.00.**

GRAND RAPIDS: 43 days. A loose leaf lettuce, frilled; not nearly so tender as Black Seeded Simpson but better as a forcing variety for market as it will stand handling better. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.25.**

PRIZE HEAD: 47 days. We think this is the best early lettuce for home use. The name is rather unfortunate as it is not a head variety. Plants are medium size, crisp and tender. Leaves are crumpled and frilled at the edges. The color of the leaf is light brown which spoils its appearance as a market variety. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.00.**

***MAY KING:** 63 days. Very early head variety. Head is small but very compact. Leaves light green tinged with brown at edges; inside color is rich creamy yellow. Very good for home garden and early market. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.60.**

MANGEL BEETS

Pkt. will sow 30 ft. row

6 lbs. will sow 1 acre

Seed should be sown as early as possible to prepare soil in spring, 2 inches apart and ½ inch deep in 18 to 36 inch rows. Seedlings should be thinned to 10 inches.

GIANT HALF SUGAR ROSE: 90 days. Desirable for stock and poultry feeding; yields not only a very large crop but one that has higher nutritive value because it is especially rich in sugar. The roots are rose colored above ground, white below, with white flesh. On account of growing partly out of the ground and the long ovoid shape, the crop can be harvested easily and at less expense than any other root crop. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$14.00.**

MAMMOTH LONG RED: 110 days. The roots are very large, light red, uniformly straight and well formed. The flesh is white tinged with rose. This strain under careful culture is enormously productive. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75.**

DANISH YELLOW GIANT: 110 days. The roots grow to a very large size. They are deep yellow in color, not as long as Long Red, but larger around. They have small tops and very few side roots. They grow over two-thirds above the ground and can be harvested with little trouble. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; 1 lb. \$1.75.**

IMPERIAL NO. 44: 75 days. A large head of the Iceberg type. Seems to be quite resistant to tip-burn. Forms a larger percentage of marketable heads than other varieties. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.20.**

NEW YORK NO. 515: 75 days. The plant is large and thrifty. The heads are solid and attractive bright green in color. No. 515 is a little earlier than New York No. 12. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$3.40.**

NEW YORK NO. 12: 77 days. This large headed variety is known on the market as Iceberg. Leaves are dark green, curled at the edges. Heads are large and solid under favorable weather conditions. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.**

WHITE BOSTON: 75 days. A butter-head type that has taken the place of Big Boston. Leaves smooth and straight on the edges. Plant and head entirely light green; heart buttery yellow. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.60.**

COS OR ROMAINE, White Paris Self Folding; 66 days. A medium large, well blanched firm, loaf shaped head; leaves oval in form, flat and smooth; color medium dark green. Good quality. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.35.**



The Mullen girls of Stafford have planted and cared for gardens and have won prizes on their vegetables ever since they were big enough to belong to a 4H Club. If more children had gardens to care for, would juvenile delinquency be such a serious problem?

HERBS

SUMMER SAVORY: Sow in the open ground after danger of frost. Grows about 18 in. high with small leaves which are dried on the stems and used for seasoning, especially in soups. **Pkt. 15 cts.**

SAGE, Mammoth Broad Leaf: Sow early in open ground. A true perennial. Should be sown or transplanted to a spot where it will not be disturbed. Home grown sage leaves are much better than the commercial product for seasoning. **Pkt. 15 cts.**

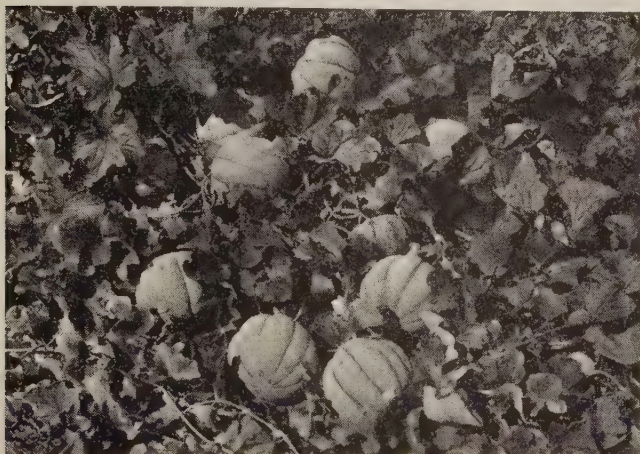
Melons Save Sugar

MUSKMELON or CANTALOUPE

Pkt. will plant 20 hills

1 oz. will plant 100 hills

Muskmelon seed may be started inside in clay pots, fertile pots or berry baskets and transplanted into the open ground as soon as all danger of frost is over; or the seed may be planted 8 to 10 seeds per hill 4 to 6 feet apart allowing 3 to 4 plants to each hill. Where seed is sown directly in the ground, it is advisable to cover the hills with hotents (see page 26) for protection against cool weather and insects. These hotents also allow earlier planting. If soil is dry do not put on hotents until plants start to come through the ground. A rich soil well fertilized is necessary for muskmelons.



Some of the larger melon growers feel that Seneca Delicious is so much better than the old Delicious muskmelon that we should have given it a more distinctive name. If you have tried it, you know what a grand little early melon it is.



Don't confuse Iroquois with the old Irondequoit melon. Iroquois is a new variety that combines high quality with disease resistance. This picture was taken in North Carolina. Iroquois does not grow quite as large farther North.

***SENECA DELICIOUS:** 85 days. A small, early, well netted, orange fleshed melon of the Bender type. Not as large but far more uniform than the old Delicious. Seneca Delicious produces very heavy crops of high quality early melons weighing three to four pounds each. **Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$4.00; 5 lbs. \$19.50.**

***SENECA BENDER:** 95 days. Many growers have been looking for a uniform, medium-sized Bender with high quality flesh. We believe Seneca Bender is the answer. The vine is vigorous and very productive. The melon which uniformly weighs from 5 to 6 pounds shows the typical Bender netting, ribbing and large blossom end scar. The flesh is orange-yellow, firm and sweet. The uniform size and shape makes it adaptable to crating. **Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$4.75.**

BENDER, Eastern grown: 95 days. A melon averaging 7 to 8 lbs., heavily netted, with thick sweet orange yellow meat, firm but free from stringiness. **Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00; 5 lbs. \$14.50.**

BENDER, Western grown seed: 95 days. In order to supply a trade that uses a cheaper seed we have secured a supply of seed of this variety from Colorado. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.00; 5 lbs. \$9.50.**

HEARTS OF GOLD: 90 days. A fine small melon for the home garden and local markets. Fruits nearly round weighing 3 lbs.; distinctly ribbed, deep green, covered with fine netting. Flesh thick, deep salmon, tender, sweet and juicy. Our strain is especially selected for uniform melons. **Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00; 5 lbs. \$14.50.**

IROQUOIS: 95 days. A new high quality wilt resistant melon developed by the Plant Breeding Department of Cornell University. Iroquois is somewhat smaller than Bender, medium netted. Flesh bright orange, good texture and excellent flavor. Seed cavity is small. Iroquois was developed especially for sections where fusarium wilt is serious; however we feel that its uniform high quality makes it a desirable variety for other sections. **Pkt. 25 cts.; oz. 85 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.50.**

HONEY ROCK: 95 days. Also known as Sugar Rock. A new melon, nearly round, averaging about 4 lbs. Skin grey-green covered with coarse netting. flesh thick, juicy, orange-salmon color, fine flavor: Good for home garden and nearby market. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$12.00.**

QUEEN OF COLORADO: 90 days. The result of a cross between Honey Rock and Hearts of Gold. Queen of Colorado combines the tough rind and flavor of Honey Rock with the thick flesh and texture of Hearts of Gold. The melons are slightly larger than Honey Rock and run more uniform in size. **Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00; 5 lbs. \$14.50.**

*

"Your Seneca Delicious melon was the best early melon we had and the vines held up remarkably well."

January 26, 1943

Fred M. Ridder,
R No. 3, Springfield, Ohio.

Grow Your Own Big Onions



Large sweet onions are very hard to find in the stores today. You can easily grow onions like these in your own garden from our Riverside Sweet Spanish plants. Set the plants 4 inches apart so that the onions will have plenty of room to grow.

ONION SEED

Vitamins b C g

Pkt. will sow 20 ft. row

½ oz. will sow 100 ft. row

Sow seed ½ inch deep in 20 inch rows as early as possible in spring. Thin seedlings to 4 inches. Riverside does best when sown indoors about March 1st and transplanted to open ground May 1st.

***EARLY YELLOW GLOBE:** 105 days. The best early onion. Nearly globe shape, deep yellow in color and a good tight skin. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 70 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.35; lb. \$7.00.

BRIGHAM YELLOW GLOBE: 114 days. The most popular main crop variety. Deep globe shape with heavy dark skin. One of the best keeping varieties. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.90; lb. \$6.00.

EBENEZER: 120 days. Recommended for home use. Bulbs large and somewhat flattened with yellow skin and white, firm flesh. A leading variety for onion sets. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.90; lb. \$6.00.

RIVERSIDE SWEET SPANISH: 115 days. Similar to Prizetaker but larger. Globular in shape with golden yellow skin; flesh white, very mild and of pleasing flavor. Either sow seed early in open ground or preferably indoors and transplant as soon as danger of freezing is over. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 90 cts.; ¼ lb. \$3.00; lb. \$9.00.

WHITE PORTUGAL: 102 days. An early flat white onion of good size and flavor. Excellent for family use or market. Matures earlier than Yellow Globe Danvers and keeps fairly well. When sown thick in a "ribbon row" the onions mature when small and are used for pickling. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 80 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.65; lb. \$8.00.

BUNCHING ONION: Sown in the spring, this variety produces large green onions early in the summer. It does not form a bulb. The stems are nearly twice as large as ordinary onions and hold in eating condition for a long time. If sown in the fall and given a little protection, this onion will stand all winter and produce fine large "green" onions in the spring. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.50; lb. \$7.50.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE: 114 days. The largest and finest red onion. Bulbs perfectly round, with small neck and thick, deep purplish red skin. Flesh white tinged with pink; of strong flavor. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 80 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.65; lb. \$8.00.

ONION PLANTS

Bunch will plant 30 ft. row

*RIVERSIDE SWEET SPANISH ONION PLANTS:

These Texas grown plants are so easy to transplant, so hardy and produce such large dry onions that their use is increasing each year both in the home and commercial garden. Large onions are produced from Riverside Sweet Spanish plants in 8 to 10 weeks. Shipment will be made between May 1st and June 1st. Per bunch (approximately 100 plants) 45 cts.; 5 bunches \$1.60; 10 bunches \$2.80, prepaid; crate (approximately 6,000 plants) \$10.00, not prepaid. (Weight about 30 lbs. per crate.)

Write for prices on larger lots and earlier shipments direct from Texas.

ONION SETS

1 lb. will set 75 to 100 ft. of row, depending on the size of the sets

***EBENEZER SETS:** These sets can be used for green onions or may be left to produce large dry onions for early market. Very few of the plants of this variety go to seed. Lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 95 cts.; pk. (8 lbs.) \$3.20, prepaid; Bu. (32 lbs.) \$9.25, not prepaid.

OKRA

Pkt. will sow 15 ft. row

1 oz. will sow 50 ft. row

Sow ¾ inch deep in 3 ft. rows May 15th to June 1st, or as soon as the soil is warm. Seedlings should be thinned to 1 ft. Okra is a favorite in the south where the pods are used as a vegetable, usually fried. In the north Okra is used in soups and stews.

PERKINS LONG-POD: 60 days. Plants 4 to 5 ft. tall; pods dark green, fleshy, tender, 7 to 8 inches long, distinctly ribbed and tapered. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 85 cts.

*

"My garden is looking fine and I only wish you could see it. Your seeds are all doing splendidly and I believe I have the finest garden in the neighborhood. Quite a few people stop and look at it and want to know all about it. Many of them have stated that they didn't have such good luck and I told them it was because they didn't have Robson's seeds and that they should write to Robson Seed Farms of Hall, New York, and we were sure they would get the same results as I did."

June 26, 1943

Geo. A. Whiting, President,
Standard Wholesale Phosphate & Acid Works, Inc.,
Baltimore, Md.

Plant Peas Early

PEAS

Vitamins A B C g
1 lb. will sow 100 ft. row

Peas should be planted as soon as the frost is out of the ground, 1 inch deep and 2 to 3 inches apart in row. Rows from 2½ to 3½ feet apart, depending on variety.

***LITTLE MARVEL**: 62 days. One of the older varieties of early wrinkled peas but one of the best; if not the best. 18 inches tall. The pods are about 3 inches long, 7 to 8 peas in a pod. It is not desirable for shipping as the pods are too small. ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 85 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 15 lbs. \$4.20; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

WORLD'S RECORD: 60 days. Crop failed.

LAXTON PROGRESS: 62 days. The most popular of the dwarf, large podded, wrinkled local market and shipping varieties. Vines 16 to 18 inches high. Pods 4½ to 5 inches long and pointed containing 7 to 9 large peas of good quality. Pods grow singly on vine. ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 85 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 15 lbs. \$4.20; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

THOMAS LAXTON: 63 days. A medium early variety for home and market garden. Vines 30 to 36 inches tall. Pods 3½ to 3¾ inches long, square ended containing 7 to 8 large tender peas of good quality. One of the best varieties for quick freezing. ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 85 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 15 lbs. \$4.05; 100 lbs. \$24.00.

GRADUS: 63 days. A very popular early variety for both the home gardener and commercial grower. Vines 3 ft., light green pods 3 to 3½ inches long. Peas large, sweet and tender. ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 85 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.90; 15 lbs. \$3.90; 100 lbs. \$23.00.

MORSE'S MARKET: 70 days. New, large-podded early midseason variety. Vines robust, 24 to 30 inches tall; pods 5 to 5½ inches long. This variety produces abundantly—many doubles. ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 85 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 15 lbs. \$4.20; 100 lbs. \$23.00.

***MIDSEASON GIANT**: 67 days. Very similar to, if not identical with Asgrow 40, Giant Stride and Wyoming Wonder. Seems to stand the hot weather better than most varieties of this season. The vines grow about 20 inches high. The 4½ inch pods contain 8 to 9 large peas of good quality. Pods are dark green which make it a desirable shipping variety. ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 85 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 15 lbs. \$4.20; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

PARSNIP

Pkt. will sow 40 ft. row
½ oz. will sow 100 ft. row

Seed germinates very slowly and particular care should be taken to have the soil in good condition before planting. Sow in rows ½ inch deep and 12 to 18 inches apart. Thin seedlings to a stand of 4 inches apart in row. May be dug in fall and stored out-of-doors with covering of dry leaves.

***HARRIS MODEL**: 150 days. An improved strain of the old Hollow Crown but better filled at the sides. The roots are well shaped, smooth and white. We grow this seed from selected transplanted roots. This increases the cost but we feel that it is worth it to the gardener who wants quality parsnips. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 55 cts.; 1 lb. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$16.50.

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"I can recommend your firm to anyone as to your square dealing and quality of seeds. Would also like to say that last year I had one of the best gardens around here especially the Golden Cross corn which was the talk of the town."

March 20, 1942

Valentine Bubb,
Burnt Hills, N. Y.

***ALDERMAN OR DARK PODDED TELEPHONE**: 74 days. This is so much better than the old Telephone that we no longer list that variety. Alderman is the late variety commonly used in sections where peas are grown for shipping. The vine grows about 40 inches tall; the pod is 4½ to 5½ inches long, dark green and contains 8 to 10 plump large peas. ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 85 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 15 lbs. \$4.20; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

DWARF ALDERMAN: 76 days. Large podded variety suitable for home garden or shipping. Plant 28 inches tall, dark green, stocky and branching. Pods dark green, plump; contain 7 to 9 large peas of good quality. ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 85 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 15 lbs. \$4.20; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

***STRATAGEM**: 79 days. A superior late wrinkled all purpose variety that seems to be quite resistant to wilt. Vines grow about 25 inches high and set a good crop of dark green pods about 4½ inches long. 8 to 10 large peas in a pod. ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 85 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 15 lbs. \$4.20; 100 lbs. \$25.00.



Morse's Market is a good midseason pea. Plant your peas just as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Don't wait until you can get someone to plow the garden. Spade up a strip of ground and plant early, medium, and late peas.

Sow Parsley for Spring



Seeding peppers by hand is slow and rather expensive but we like to do it that way. It gives the girls a better chance to select only bright mature seed.

PEPPERS

Vitamins A b C g
Pkt. should produce 75 plants
1 oz. should produce 1500 plants

Sow inside about March 15th. Transplant once and set in open ground after danger of frost, 20 inches by 30 inches apart.

***WINDSOR "A"**: 60 days. Originated at the Connecticut Experiment Station. Windsor "A" is one of the best of our large early sweet peppers. The peppers are thick-walled, sweet and tender. The only criticisms we have are their long shape and the fact that the peppers are a little lighter green than the public has been used to. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$5.50.

HARRIS EARLIEST: 55 days. We recommend this for an early variety. The peppers are only medium size and the meat is rather thin but it is, we believe, the best of the early varieties of sweet peppers. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.00.

HARRIS EARLY GIANT: 63 days. One of the earliest of the large sweet peppers. It is of good quality, fairly productive but like Harris Earliest rather thin meated. It grows from 4 to 4½ inches long by 3½ inches in diameter. Sold out.

PARSLEY

Pkt. will sow 25 ft. row
1 oz. will sow 200 ft. row

For early summer harvest, sow about April 1st. To winter over, sow from August 1st to September 1st and give it some protection, such as straw or cold frame sash. Sow thinly in 12 inch rows, barely covering seed.

***MOSS CURLED**: 120 days. A compact plant with very dark green leaves, exceedingly finely cut and curled. Very desirable for garnishing and decorative purposes. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

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"We always get good results from your seeds—it's a pleasure to put through an order."
February 20, 1943

Elmer Stryker,
R. D. No. 1, Clifton Springs, N. Y.

WALTHAM BEAUTY: 57 days. A medium early large thick meated sweet pepper originated at the Massachusetts field station at Waltham. Grows in an upright position which makes them rather difficult to pick and under some conditions Waltham Beauty seems to be rather a shy bearer. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.00.

CALIFORNIA WONDER: 75 days. This is the thickest meated pepper that we know of. Fruits are large, 4½ inches long by 4 inches thick. Very attractive, smooth, deep green, sweet and mild. Some growers feel that California Wonder is too late for the northeast. Varies in productiveness in different soils. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$5.50.

GIANT CAYENNE: 70 days. One of the best "hot peppers." The fruit is 3 inches long and .1 inch through. Ripens early and is very prolific. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.00.

PUMPKIN

Vitamins A b C g
Pkt. will sow 6 hills
1 oz. will sow 20 hills

Plant 8 to 10 seeds in hills 6 feet by 8 feet apart. Thin to 4 plants.

***WINTER LUXURY**: 100 days. An early variety for the home garden and local market. A trifle larger than Small Sugar; weighing from 7 to 8 lbs. Skin is orange-yellow and is covered by light netting. Flesh thick and fine flavored. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

CONNECTICUT FIELD: 120 days. The large pumpkin that used to be grown in every corn field. Rather coarse for home use but used extensively for canning and stock feeding. Weigh from 15 to 20 lbs. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.10.

SMALL SUGAR OR NEW ENGLAND PIE: 118 days. Small orange colored variety weighing from 6 to 8 lbs. Flesh is thick, sweet and fine grained. The common pie variety. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.35.

Rhubarb-the first spring Vegetable

RADISH

Pkt. will sow 25 ft. row
1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row

For continuous harvest, sow every two weeks from April 1st to September 1st. Uniform sowing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart should require no thinning. Rows 12 inches apart.

Dust with tobacco dust for flea beetles and maggots.

★**COMET**: 24 days. Much like Early Scarlet Globe but round instead of olive shaped; fully as early, medium top, bright scarlet color and remains in good eating condition longer than other varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE: 24 days. The most popular variety for both commercial and home use. Olive shaped and rich bright scarlet in color. The flesh is white and tender. Tops are medium. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.10.

★**ICICLE**: 27 days. The best early white radish. Roots are 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, slender, tapering at the tip. Flesh clear white and very crisp. Will remain edible longer than most early varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.20.

★**MIXED VARIETIES**: The advantage of sowing mixed radishes for the home garden is that the early varieties bottom first and can be pulled leaving room for the later kinds. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.



Betty seems to be taking life and the MacDonald rhubarb very seriously. She really isn't that way but seriously though, you should have MacDonald rhubarb in your garden. For years it will give you your first Spring vegetable.

SALSIFY or Vegetable Oyster

Pkt. will sow 12 ft. row
1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row

Sow seed thinly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in rows 2 feet apart. Thin seedlings to 3 inches apart.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND: An improved variety that grows very large and is of fine quality. Roots 6 to 8 inches long, 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, tapering, smooth, dull white. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.

ROOTS

ASPARAGUS ROOTS: See page 2.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS: Strong, well grown roots; freshly dug; ready after April 10th. 50 roots 90 cts.; 100 roots \$1.50, prepaid; 1,000 roots \$10.00, not prepaid.

MacDONALD RHUBARB ROOTS: A new crimson stalked rhubarb of excellent flavor. Sauce made from MacDonald Rhubarb is a beautiful pink color and much more attractive than that made from common varieties. Roots average about 1 lb. each. Single roots 35 cts.; 10 roots \$2.25, prepaid; 100 roots \$12.00, not prepaid.

SPINACH

Vitamins A b C G
Pkt. will sow 25 ft. row
1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row

All varieties except New Zealand should be sown $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and 2 to 4 inches apart in 14 to 18 inch rows. New Zealand spinach seed should be soaked 24 hours before planting. Sow 1 inch deep, 4 inches apart in rows. Plenty of room should be allowed between rows as plants spread 3 to 4 feet.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY, Dark Green Strain: 42 days. Its darker color gives the plants a fresh appearance for a longer time after being cut than ordinary Bloomsdale. Not quite as long standing as Long Standing Bloomsdale. Leaves large and much savoyed. Suitable for early spring sowing in east. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$5.00.

NOBEL: 45 days. A strain of Giant Thick Leaved Spinach. The large thick leaves are very dark green, crisp, tender and of good flavor. Nobel is very slow to go to seed and in our trials has outyielded other varieties. Leaves are only slightly savoyed. Can be used for first spring crop where heavy savoying is not a factor. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$6.00.

★**LONG STANDING BLOOMSDALE**: 42 days. Very popular for spring sowing. Leaves are deep green, much curled and savoyed. Holds without going to seed much longer than Bloomsdale. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 60 cts.; 10 lbs. \$5.00.

BLIGHT RESISTANT SAVOY: 39 days. Bred at the Virginia Experiment Station for blight resistance. Not good for spring planting as it goes to seed quickly in hot weather. Recommended for late summer planting for fall use. Dark green, heavily savoyed. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 60 cts.; 10 lbs. \$5.00.

NEW ZEALAND: 70 days. Not a true spinach; thrives in hot weather. It is spreading in habit. Leaves are small, dark green and can be picked repeatedly throughout the season. Plants continue to put out new shoots until frost. Seed should be soaked for 24 hours before planting. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts.

Swiss Chard for Summer Greens

SUMMER SQUASH

Vitamins A b g
Pkt. will plant 10 hills
2 lbs. will plant 1 acre



A few hills of Yankee Hybrid will provide summer squash for you and your neighbors. The secret is to keep them picked and they will bear for a long time.

Summer squash should be planted after danger of frost anytime up to June 15th, 1 inch deep in hills 4 feet by 4 feet. Plant 6 to 8 seeds in each hill and thin to 3 plants.

★**YANKEE HYBRID:** 45 days. This is a true first generation hybrid made by controlled crossing of inbreds of Connecticut Straightneck and Early Prolific. This cross produces a squash that is distinctly earlier than either parent, is more productive and more uniform. The vine is bush type. Fruit medium yellow, straight and very slightly warted. Every Market Gardener knows what it means to have squash on the market ahead of his neighbors. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.

GIANT STRAIGHTNECK: 55 days. An improvement over the old Bush Crookneck as it packs better for shipping. Our seed stock is, we believe, one of the finest in the east. The plant is semi-bush type: the squashes are large warted and rich yellow in color. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

SWISS CHARD

Vitamins A b C G
Pkt. will sow 15 ft. row
1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row

Sow thinly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in 2 feet rows as soon as ground can be worked in spring. Thin plants to 6 inches apart. By cutting off and using full grown outside leaves, a continuous harvest may be enjoyed throughout the season.

★**RUBY:** 50 to 60 days. Ruby is the best chard we ever ate. To us it has a very decided beet flavor and we believe anyone who likes "Beet Greens" will be enthusiastic about Ruby Chard. The rich red veined leaves and stems also can be used very effectively with cut flowers. Pkt. 15 cts.

★**LUCULLUS:** 50 to 60 days. Large upright yellowish-green leaves; heavily crumpled. Stem thick, broad, light green in color. Most popular of chards. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

FORDHOOK GIANT: 50 to 60 days. Leaves broad, upright in growth, very dark green, crumpled with broad white mid-rib. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

CONNECTICUT STRAIGHTNECK: 50 days. Vine bush type; earlier and more dwarf but more prolific than Giant Straightneck. Fruit large, slightly warted, medium yellow. Under some conditions produce fruits with undesirable greenish cast. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

EARLY CROOKNECK: 50 days. Very popular in the South where squashes are picked young. Plants very prolific. Fruits curved at neck, light yellow, warted. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts.; lb. \$1.60.



Early Prolific squash is very popular where earliness is not an important factor. It is smoother but not as early as Yankee Hybrid.

EARLY PROLIFIC: 50 days. Most widely grown of all Straightneck Summer Squashes. Vine dwarf, bush type. Fruits smaller and less warted than Giant Straightneck; color bright lemon yellow. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

LONG COCOZELLE: 65 days. Italian marrow bush type. Fruits are cylindrical, straight, smooth, dark green with light green stripes; often grow to a length of 20 inches. Very prolific. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.00.



Once in awhile we find a novelty vegetable that seems to be worth while. Ruby Chard is one of these. We have grown it for three years and are still enthusiastic about it.

Buttercup for Quality



Table Queen is so prolific that a few hills will produce enough for the average family. They are truly an individual squash. Bake them whole, take out the seeds, season and serve in the shell. Our strain is very uniform.

WINTER SQUASH

Vitamins A b C g

Pkt. will plant 6 hills

3 to 4 lbs. will plant 1 acre

Winter squash seed should be planted as soon as all danger of frost is past, so as to give the squash plenty of time to mature. Plant in hills 6 feet by 8 feet, 6 seeds per hill. Thin seedlings to 3 plants per hill.

***TABLE QUEEN:** 58 days. Also called Acorn. These individual squashes are 5 to 6 inches long by 4½ inches in diameter. They are ribbed, smooth and dark green in color. Very prolific and keep well. It is customary to bake these whole or halved. After baking, add butter and seasoning and serve in the shell. Table Queen fits the needs of the small family, restaurant and hotel. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$2.75.

***BUTTERCUP:** 100 days. A small family size winter squash of exceptionally fine quality. This is the best eating squash that we know of. Dark green in color, flattened, weighs three to four lbs., turbaned blossom end and very small seed cavity. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$3.25.

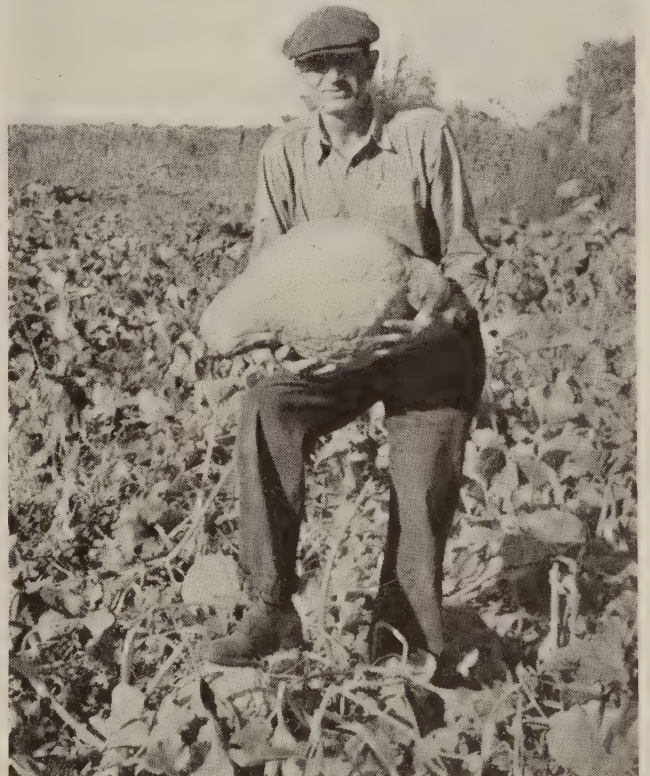
GREEN HUBBARD: 105 days. The standard winter squash. Fruit weighs from 10 to 12 lbs., pointed at both ends, slightly warted, dark bronze-green in color with a thick orange-yellow flesh. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

GOLDEN HUBBARD: 100 days. Similar to Green Hubbard but earlier, smaller and more prolific. Fruits weigh 8 to 10 lbs. and are moderately warted. Skin orange-red. Flesh deep orange. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$3.25.

BLUE HUBBARD: (Our own strain.) 110 days. A large winter squash that is becoming more popular each year, due to its excellent quality. Fruit large, long and pointed at both ends; skin blue-grey and slightly ridged; weighs from 12 to 14 lbs., some larger. We believe that we have one of the purest strains on the market. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

WESTERN GROWN BLUE HUBBARD: 110 days. This differs from our eastern strain in that it is shorter. Resembles the Green Hubbard in shape but is larger. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.25.

***DELICIOUS:** 102 days. One of the better quality winter squashes. Fruit is top-shaped and weighs from 7 to 8 lbs. Skin dark green with light green stripes toward blossom end. Flesh is thick, dry and very fine quality. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.05; lb. \$3.15.



If you want size and tons per acre there is no squash like the Blue Hubbard but they are too big for a family squash. Restaurants and hotels like them.

New Early Tomato - Valiant

TOMATOES

Vitamins A b C g

Pkt. should produce 125 plants

1 oz. should produce 2000 plants

Sow inside about March 15th. Transplant once and set in field as soon as danger of frost is past, 4 feet by 4 feet. Good results for late crop are obtained by sowing seed thinly in outside beds about April 20th and covering with cheese cloth or tobacco cloth. These plants are transplanted direct to field.

PAN AMERICA (New): 78 days. Developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a completely fusarium wilt resistant variety. Plants large, thrifty and very productive. Fruits deep globe shape, very uniform in size and fine quality. Bright scarlet evenly to stem. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 45 cts.; oz. 80 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.65; lb. \$8.00.**



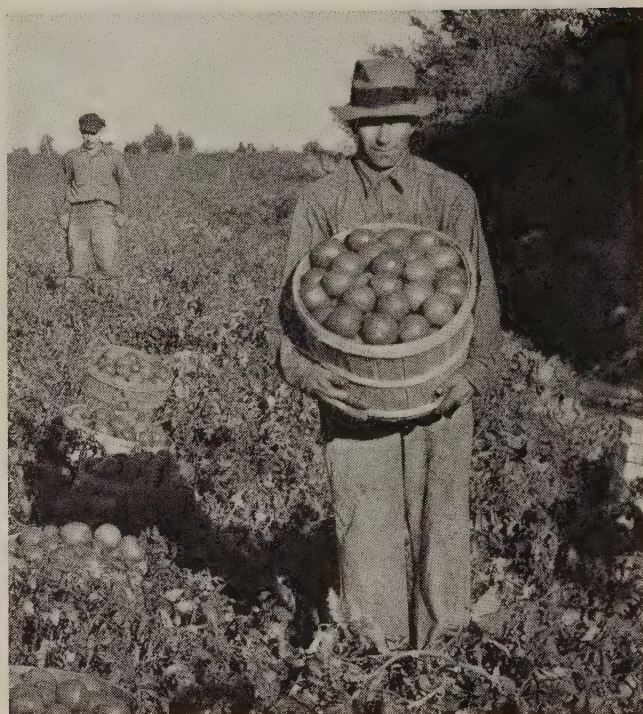
If Victor tomato does well in your section, you will tell us that it is the finest early tomato you ever grew; but there are places where it doesn't do so well. We get all kinds of reports and can only suggest you try it.

★**VICTOR TOMATO:** 68 days. Originated by the Michigan State College of Agriculture. Victor produces a small compact vine and may be set closer than most varieties. Much smoother than Earliana, colors evenly, does not ordinarily crack. Not adapted to Southern New England. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 45 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.35; lb. \$8.00.**

★**VALIANT:** 66 days. A new early tomato that we are listing instead of Earliana. The fruit is much smoother than Earliana and ripens over a long period of time, which makes it especially desirable for the victory garden. The vines are vigorous, spreading in habit, and produce heavy crops of large well colored tomatoes. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 65 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.10; lb. \$7.00.**

STOKESDALE: 70 days. As early as John Baer and as smooth and deep fruited as Marglobe. Now being planted successfully over a large area of the United States. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 65 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.00.**

MARGLOBE: 79 days. A medium late wilt resistant variety. The fruits are medium to large, nearly globular, smooth and very solid. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 55 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.85; lb. \$5.50.**



J. D. Austin has grown Seneca Marglobe ever since we introduced it. It is especially adapted to his green tomato market. F. C. Brehm, Dilltown, Pa. says "Seneca Marglobe is tops. It is just about crackproof".

★**SENECA MARGLOBE:** 76 days. A strain of Marglobe especially developed for the green tomato trade of Western New York. Slightly more flat than the original Marglobe and does not crack as badly around the stem. Packs a larger percentage of No. 1 tomatoes. A trifle earlier than Marglobe. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 70 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.35; lb. \$8.00.**

★**JOHN BAER:** 70 days. The best main crop tomato in most sections of the North. Fruits medium size, semi-globular, very attractive bright scarlet-red, smooth and quite firm. Colors well around stem. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 65 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.00.**

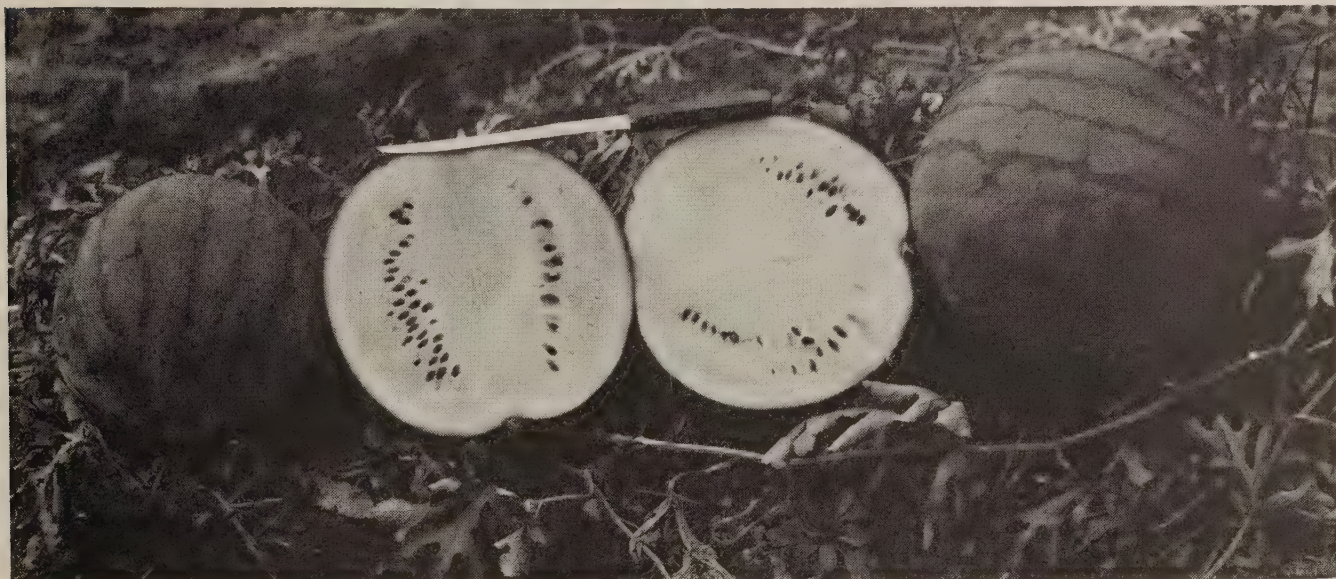
PRITCHARD'S SCARLET TOPPER, Also called Pritchard: 75 days. The flesh is very solid, brilliant red and of good quality. The globular fruits color evenly over the whole surface clear up to the stem. Needs a strong soil with plenty of fertility if it is to give satisfactory results. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 70 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.35; lb. \$7.00.**

RUTGERS: 82 days. A late variety from the New Jersey Experiment Station. The fruit is large, deep, and very smooth. The color and flavor are excellent. This variety is rather late for New York State. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 65 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.10; lb. \$7.00.**

MINGOLD: 70 days. A new early yellow tomato that has created a great deal of interest wherever it has been tested. Mingold is about the season of John Baer. Yields well. The fruit is medium large, smooth and deep yellow in color. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 45 cts.; oz. 80 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.65; lb. \$8.00.**

KING HUMBERT: 75 days. The small plum-shaped Italian tomato is used extensively for tomato paste and canning whole. Mildly acid, firm and sweet. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 45 cts.; oz. 65 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.10; lb. \$7.00.**

Honey Cream - Best for North



Each year more and more people are finding that Honey Cream is by far the best watermelon that can be grown in the North. The creamy yellow flesh marks it and means quality to those who are familiar with the variety. The melons are not large but the rind is so thin that there is a lot of eating.

Wesley G. Ball, Forestville, N. Y. says "Your Honey Cream watermelons are the best I ever tasted", and George C. Marks of Rochester writes "I run a roadside market and have found Honey Cream watermelon makes quite a hit with my customers who are the type that like something different".

WATERMELON

Pkt. will plant 10 hills

4 oz. will plant 100 hills

Watermelon requires a light, warm, well fertilized soil. The plants may be started inside and transplanted or the seeds can be planted directly in the ground in hills 6 feet by 6 feet, about June 1st. Earlier planting is possible if plant protectors are used.

***HONEY CREAM:** 82 days. Honey Cream is a prolific early watermelon of excellent quality. The melons are large, nearly round and light green with darker green stripes. The flesh is creamy yellow, firm, and of excellent quality. The earliest high quality watermelon we have ever grown. We recommend Honey Cream for the home garden and roadside stand. The seed is small; 1 oz. will plant 100 hills. Pkt. 15 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$4.50.



If you feel you must have a red fleshed melon there is none better for the North than Early Kansas.

TURNIPS

Vitamins a b C g

Pkt. will sow 12 ft. row

1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row

Seed hot water treated

For winter use, seed should be sown July 15th to 30th either in 12 to 28 inch rows, ½ inch deep, or broadcast. If in rows, seedlings should be thinned to 4 inches apart. Sown in spring, turnips are apt to be wormy.

***PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE:** 55 to 60 days. The best of the white varieties for home garden and shipping. Roots large, globe shaped, smooth; upper part purple-red, white below; flesh white, sweet, crisp and tender. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

GOLDEN BALL: 60 days. An attractive variety for the home garden and market gardener. Roots medium size, round and deep yellow. Flesh pale yellow; apt to be slightly bitter. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 55 cts.; lb. \$1.85.

EARLY KANSAS: 90 days. A new medium early red fleshed, high quality watermelon. Round, striped and larger than Honey Cream. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

KLONDIKE: 90 days. An early variety, very popular in the western states. Fruits oblong, slightly tapering to blossom end and medium sized. Flesh bright deep red, very sweet and tender. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

RUTABAGAS

Vitamins A b C

Pkt. will sow 25 ft. row

½ oz. will sow 100 ft. row

Culture same as Turnips

IMPROVED LONG ISLAND: 80 days. One of the best purple top, yellow varieties. Roots are medium size, smooth and very good quality for table use. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

HALLS WESTBURY: 80 days. A large rapid growing yellow variety with purple top and small neck. One of the popular varieties grown in Canada. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Corn gives more pounds of feed per acre than any other grain



The two-row corn picker snaps off the field corn ear, removes the husk and deposits the ear in the trailer at the rate of 180 bushels per hour. This picture shows the machine in operation in one of our fields of Certified Cornell 29-3 Hybrid corn.

Cornell 29-3 was developed as a silage corn for the higher elevations of New York State but has been found to also be the best husking variety for most sections where the elevation above sea-level is under 1200 feet. Yields of 200 bushel of ears per acre of 29-3 have been reported to us by our customers.

Late planting and low temperatures early in the Winter on corn that was not fully matured and dry destroyed germination. If you were planning on planting your own seed, better test it now so if it is not satisfactory you can place your order early.

CERTIFIED HYBRID FIELD CORN

CERTIFIED CORNELL HYBRID 29-3: A double cross between pure strains of Luce's Favorite and Onondaga White Dent crossed onto Cornell 11 and Bloody Butcher. Originated at the New York State Experiment Station at Ithaca, 29-3 is as early as Cornell 11 and produces as much silage as Sweepstakes. In sections where Sweepstakes does not mature, 29-3 adds 10% to the dry matter in the silage.

29-3 grows almost as tall as Sweepstakes and is much more leafy. These leaves remain green clear to the bottom of the stalk until cutting time. This variety is especially adapted for silage to Northern New York, and in other sections of the state and Pennsylvania where Sweepstakes does not mature. It seems to be better rooted than Sweepstakes and does not lodge. Any surplus that is not needed for the silo can be husked.

No. 1 FLAT KERNELS: 1 peck \$2.30; ½ bu. \$4.00; 1 bu. \$7.50; 2 bu. \$14.50.

SECOND SIZE FLAT KERNELS: 1 peck \$1.65; ½ bu. \$2.75; 1 bu. \$5.25; 2 bu. \$10.25.

ROUND KERNELS: 1 peck \$1.90; ½ bu. \$3.50; 1 bu. \$6.50; 2 bu. \$12.75.

FIELD CORN

WEST BRANCH SWEEPSTAKES: A later variety than Cornell 11. Produces more tons of green weight but cannot be depended upon to fully ripen under most New York State conditions. Sweepstakes is adapted for silage in this state. The ears are 10 to 12 inches long, bearing 12 to 14 rows of large kernels. Most of the kernels are red. However, this variety always produces a few ears with yellow kernels. 1 peck \$1.60; ½ bu. \$2.50; 1 bu. \$4.50; 2 bu. \$8.75.

IMPROVED LEAMING: A popular silage corn. Too late to ripen in most sections of New York State except under very favorable conditions. Stalk is tall, ears large, kernels yellow. 1 peck \$1.50; ½ bu. \$2.50; 1 bu. \$4.00; 2 bu. \$7.75.

JONES EARLY YELLOW FLINT: Crop failed.

EARLY CORNELL 11: Crop failed.

CERTIFIED CORNELL HYBRID 34-53: A new yellow dent hybrid husking corn for those sections that have been growing Cornell 11. Ten days earlier than 29-3. More uniform maturity and 10 to 15 per cent greater yield than Cornell 11. Leafy stalk 7 to 9 feet, ears 8 to 9 inches long. Excellent silage variety for high elevations where growing season is short. 1 peck \$2.30; ½ bu. \$4.00; 1 bu. \$7.50; 2 bu. \$14.50.

CERTIFIED CORNELL HYBRID 29-5: Crop shows low germination. Write for particulars and prices.



Certified 29-3 continues to be the best variety for silage and grain in most parts of the Northeast.

Stanley's Crow Repellent

The most popular of all crow repellents. Easy to apply. Will not gum up planter.

1 bu. size 60 cts.; 2 bu. size \$1.00; 4 bu. size \$1.75, postpaid.

Seneca Soy Beans for Grain



Most growers who planted soybeans instead of Spring grain last season produced much more feed per acre. Protein feeds will probably still be high next Fall. A crop of soybeans may come in handy.

SOY BEANS

SENECA: 100 days. The new early yellow variety that will, we believe, take the place of Cayuga for grain in the northeast. Larger plant than Cayuga and yields much heavier. A very desirable variety for feeding or processing for oil.

Seneca Soy Beans should be planted in 28 inch rows and cultivated or sowed with a grain drill using every other tooth. Because of size of plant it is not advisable to sow closer than 14 inch rows. Where 14 inch rows are used cultivating can be done with spike tooth drag or rotary hoe. 3 to 4 pecks will sow an acre in 14 inch rows. $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$2.40; 1 to 4 bu. \$4.50; 4 bu. or more, \$4.25, not prepaid.

MANCHU: 110 days. A tall, late, stiff strawed variety that is suitable for hay or green manure. It is also adapted to planting with corn for silage. $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$2.20; 1 to 4 bu. \$4.00; 4 bu. or more, \$3.75, not prepaid.

CAYUGA: 90 days. Cayuga has an upright habit of growth with few branches, 2½ to 3 feet high. The stiff stalk bears a profusion of pods containing 2 or 3 small black beans.

We have found that under our conditions the most economical way to grow Cayuga Soy Beans is to drill them about June 10th on a clean piece of ground using all the runs in the grain drill and seeding at the rate of 1½ bu. per acre. If weeds are a problem when the bean plants are 3 to 4 inches high a weeder or spike tooth drag should be used. When ripe they can be cut with a combine or grain binder and threshed. Suitable for stock feeding, also for an early hay crop. $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$2.30; 1 to 4 bu. \$4.25; 4 bu. or more, \$4.00, not prepaid.

Do not fail to inoculate soy beans with Legume-Aid.

This may mean the difference between success and failure of crop.

LEGUME-AID

LEGUME INOCULATION

INOCULATE ALL LEGUMES FOR CROP SUCCESS with LEGUME-AID.

Specify size of carton and seed to be inoculated.

	Size	Inoculates	Price
Alfalfa and all Clovers	1 bu.	60 lbs.	\$.50
	2½ bu.	150 lbs.	1.00
Field and Garden Peas	1⅔ bu.	100 lbs.	.50
Soy Beans	2 bu.	120 lbs.	.30
	5 bu.	300 lbs.	.55

COMBINATION MARKET GARDENERS' CULTURES—For 1-Bushel Garden and Canning Peas; and 1-Bushel Garden, Navy, String, Wax and Lima Beans. Inoculates 120 lbs. of seed. **Price 50 cts.**

GARDEN PACKET—Inoculates up to 5 lbs. of Peas, Sweet Peas, Lima Beans or Lupines. **Price 10 cts.**

*

"I am actually delighted with the quality of the seeds obtained from you. I believe I wrote you that the Victor tomatoes are just splendid. I have received excellent reports from those to whom I recommended your seeds, and they are equally delighted."

July 24, 1943

Jacob S. Ruskin,

271 North Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.

*

"I like your seeds the best of any house I have purchased from. Shall have to also mention the potato seed as it is always the best I receive—grows best and appears most free from disease."

January 15, 1944

J. C. Bratt,

R. No. 2, Jamestown, N. Y.

Plant Certified Seed

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

NEW YORK CERTIFIED IRISH COBBLER:

Medium early (about 90 days), glossy white skin, tuber blocky with rather deep eyes, very susceptible to scab. Not well adapted to heavier soils; well adapted to muck and to lighter soils. Requires cool, moist situations for high yields. Excellent quality. Popular for Victory Gardens. 1 peck by Parcel Post \$1.40, Prepaid; 100 lb. bag \$5.65, Not Prepaid.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CERTIFIED IRISH COBBLERS: Write for prices.

NEW YORK CERTIFIED CHIPPEWA: A new

white variety originated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. A week later than Irish Cobbler but is smoother in shape and it yields better. 1 peck by Parcel Post \$1.40, Prepaid; 100 lb. bag \$5.65, Not Prepaid.

DOMESTIC RYE GRASS

You should use Domestic Rye Grass if you grow corn. Sown after the last cultivation, the rye grass prevents erosion during the winter and spring; holds nitrogen in the soil that would otherwise be lost; provides humus to be plowed under; controls weeds; and furnishes excellent late fall pasture.

Domestic Rye Grass should be sown at the rate of 10 lbs. per acre directly behind the cultivator. Our seed was grown in New York State and is perfectly hardy.

10 to 20 lbs., 17 cts. per lb.; 20 to 100 lbs., 16 cts. per lb., prepaid; 100 lbs. or over, 15 cts., not prepaid.

PASTURE MIXTURE

1944 CORNELL SPECIAL PASTURE MIXTURE:

This mixture is intended for use on good land which has been adequately fertilized, and under conditions which will permit good grazing management practices to be adopted. It should be seeded in April or May without a nurse crop. Full information concerning methods of fertilizing, seeding and grazing management will be found in Cornell University Extension Bulletin No. 393 entitled "Pasture Improvement and Management" which is obtainable free of charge from the Office of Publications, Roberts Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Cornell Pasture Mixture is made up as follows: Kentucky bluegrass 40%, Canada bluegrass 8%, Perennial ryegrass 16%, Timothy 24%, Yellow trefoil 8%, Wild white clover 4%. The recommended seeding of Cornell Pasture Mixture is 25 lbs. per acre. 5 to 25 lbs. 30 cts. per lb.; 25 to 100 lbs. 28 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. or over 27 1/2 cts. per lb., Prepaid.

CERTIFIED LENROC OATS

Crop failed

CERTIFIED ALPHA BARLEY

Crop failed

*

"I wish to let you know the peck of Chippewa potatoes we purchased last Spring gave us a yield of 4 bushels of very nice potatoes. We have such good returns with your seeds that we cannot praise them enough."

February 23, 1943

Mrs. Evelyn S. Bull,
1105 Ave. A Hillcrest, Binghamton, N. Y.

NEW YORK CERTIFIED SEBAGO: A new variety that we believe will largely replace the smooth rural and russet. Sebago is earlier than these older varieties and far more resistant to disease and insects. The quality and appearance are excellent. 1 peck by Parcel Post \$1.40, Prepaid; 100 lb. bag \$5.65, Not Prepaid.

NEW YORK CERTIFIED KATAHDIN: Matures later than Green Mountain; earlier than Rural. Tubers glossy white, shallow eyed, rather thick, very regular and seldom rough even under unfavorable conditions. Fairly wide adaptation. Usually does not yield as well as other late varieties, but very popular on market. Sets few tubers and develops tubers rapidly. Sets shallow and subject to sunburn. Somewhat resistant to mosaic, leaf-roll, yellow dwarf and "Z" disease. 1 peck by Parcel Post \$1.40, Prepaid; 100 lb. bag \$5.65, Not Prepaid.



Two years ago we sowed our first rye grass after the last cultivation of corn. In 1942 we seeded 80 acres and this past season we used Domestic Rye Grass on all of our 500 acres of seed corn. You can see the growth it makes. This picture was taken in November. The dairyman who needs late Fall pasture should sow rye grass in his silage corn.

WINTER WHEAT AND BARLEY

Prices on Certified Wong Winter Barley and Certified Yorkwin Wheat will be available about August 1st. Write for price list to be mailed at that time.

Treat Your Seed



Only by spraying or dusting can you produce maximum crops of many of our vegetables. As acreages increase and our population becomes more dense the problems of plant insects and diseases become more important. Luckily our scientists have been able in most cases to keep up with satisfactory controls.

INSECTICIDES, SEED DIS- INFECTANTS, ETC.

SEMESAN JR. FOR CORN: A cheap and effective treatment for sweet and field corn seed. Kills molds and protects corn from rotting in the ground. 1½ oz. (enough to treat 1 bu.) 15 cts.; 12 oz. 60 cts., prepaid. 6¼ lbs. \$3.75, not prepaid.

CERESAN FOR GRAIN: New improved. Effective for control of covered smut on wheat, oats and barley. ½ oz. treats 1 bu. of seed. 4 oz. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 80 cts., prepaid; 4 lbs. \$2.70, not prepaid.

SEMESAN BEL FOR SEED POTATOES: One pound New Improved Semesan Bel treats 50 to 60 bu. of potatoes. 2 oz. 30 cts.; 1 lb. \$1.65, Prepaid; 5 lbs. \$7.15, Not prepaid.

SEMESAN FOR TREATING VEGETABLE SEEDS: Applied to the seed, Semesan helps prevent rotting in the soil. Dissolved in water and applied to soil, it is used against organisms causing damping off. ⅓ oz. 10 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; 1 lb. \$2.50, Prepaid; 5 lbs. \$11.40, Not prepaid.

SPERGON FOR LIMA BEANS, PEAS, ETC. Protects seed against decay, improves stands and actually stimulates growth. Highly recommended for lima beans and excellent for peas. Treated seed may be sown without graphite. 2 oz. treats 1 Bu. of seed. 2 oz. 45 cts.; 1 lb. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$10.50; 10 lbs. \$19.50, Prepaid.

STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT. The most popular of all crow repellents. Easy to apply. Will not gum up planter. 1 bu. size 60 cts.; 2 bu. size \$1.00; 4 bu. size \$1.75; postpaid.

YELLOW CUPROCIDE: A new copper oxide fungicide spray. Takes the place of Cuprocide 54. 3 lbs. \$1.40, Prepaid; Case (16-3 lb. bags) \$20.15, Not prepaid.

TOBACCO DUST: Fine powder for dusting plants. 2 lbs. 35 cts.; 10 lbs. 50 cts., Prepaid; 100 lbs. \$3.00. Not prepaid.

PEAT MOSS: Finest domestic granulated peat moss for mulching plants to hold moisture and mixing with heavy soil to supply humus. Large bale \$3.75; 3 bales or more \$3.50 each, Transportation Not Prepaid.

ROTENONE DUST: Controls worms and chewing insects. Can be used anywhere. Will not burn foliage. Not poisonous to humans. 4 lb. bag \$1.00, not prepaid.

CELERY TAPE: ⅜ inch red tape of the best quality. Can be used for a hundred purposes around farm and home. 1000 yards on spool \$2.25 per spool, Prepaid.

FERTILE POTS FOR BETTER, EARLIER CROPS

These pots have repeatedly produced better, earlier vegetables and are used in large numbers by practical, successful growers.

These pots are constructed of plant food in the right proportion for best plant growth, and hold moisture at the roots of the plants. Save time and handling. Simply set pot and all in the field; the roots grow thru the pot which slowly breaks down. Roots are not disturbed and the plants are not checked, even in dry weather. Available in three sizes:

No. 2 (about 2" dia.); No. 2½ (about 2½" dia.); No. 3 (about 3" dia.).

PRICE: No. 2 carton of 500, \$4.75; No. 2½ carton of 500, \$5.50; No. 3 carton of 250, \$3.25. F.O.B. Hall, N. Y. Weight about 45 lbs. per carton. Not less than single carton of one size at this price. (Prices on larger quantities on request.)

TRIAL PACKAGES: 50 No. 2, \$1.50; 50 No. 2½, \$1.60; 50 No. 3, \$1.70. Transportation paid.

WRITE FOR FREE DESCRIPTIVE LEAFLET!



Use Hotents on Melons

LAWN GRASS

Seneca Lawn Mixtures

1 lb. will sow 300 sq feet

Whether you are seeding a new lawn or repairing an old one, it is very important that you use good seed. Much cheap grass seed carries an excessive amount of weed seeds, chaff and coarse grasses. These mixtures are made to sell at a price. It has always been our policy to make up the best possible mixture and then determine the selling price.

We make up two mixtures: one for soils rich in lime and the other for sections where there is a deficiency of lime in the soil.

Mixture No. 1 for limestone soils contains 2% of Wild White Clover. Mixture No. 2 is made up with 20% of Rhode Island Bent grass.

Only the best "Fancy" grade of seed is used in these mixtures. They are free from noxious weed seeds and contain a minimum of inert materials.

No. 1 Lawn Mixture (for limestone soils): 1b. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.00; 20 lbs. \$11.00, prepaid.

No. 2 Lawn Mixture (for acid soils): 1b. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.25; 20 lbs. \$11.50, prepaid.

LAWN MIXTURES FOR ANNUAL SEEDING

There are often places the sun cannot reach and usually in these spots, grass does not thrive for any length of time. We suggest sowing quick growing grasses that will cover the ground and remain green until the late summer. Ground that is heavily shaded has to be fertilized and reseeded each year. Our annual seeding mixture is made up of grasses which are most suitable for this purpose. Sow about 1 lb. to 200 square feet. Lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25, prepaid.

"The Home Lawn"

A new bulletin published by Cornell. 5c per copy to non-residents. Write for bulletin 469. Office of Publication, N. Y. State College of Agr., Ithaca, N. Y.



HOTKAPS Protects Crops and pay premium profits

Hotkaps eliminate weather and insect damage. These patented wax paper cones form miniature hot houses over each plant, promote sturdy growth and bring crops to maturity 2 to 3 weeks earlier. Thousands of farmers are getting premium prices, making big money every year by using Hotkaps. Inexpensive to buy. Easy to set out. One man can place 2000 or more per day.

1000 without Setter	\$11.00	Not Prepaid	28 lbs.
250 with Setter	3.95	Prepaid	
25 with Setter	.50	Prepaid	
Fibreboard Setter	.15	Prepaid	

HOTENTS AND SUPER-HOTENTS

Designed to protect and force all varieties of plants where a large protector is needed. Made of extra strong paper supported by two metal bands.

Hotents are 10½ x 14½ inches at the base and 8½ inches high. Super-Hotents 14 x 18 inches at the base and 12 inches high. We recommend them especially for melons. Some growers of trellis tomatoes are setting two plants under a Super-Hotent. Send for descriptive circular.

HOTENTS:

15	\$.60	Prepaid	
100	2.25	Prepaid	
250	4.00	Not Prepaid	20 lbs.
500	7.75	Not Prepaid	35 lbs.
1000	14.35	Not Prepaid	70 lbs.
Setter	1.95	Not Prepaid	4 lbs.

SUPER-HOTENTS: 500 (weight 80 lbs.) \$11.95; 1,000, \$22.75; Setter \$2.75, not prepaid. Write for special folder.

1944

JANUARY							MAY							SEPTEMBER						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
						1	1	2	3	4	5	6								1
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9	10	11	12	13	14	15	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	28	29	30	31				24	25	26	27	28	29	30

ROBSON SEED FARMS HALL - Ontario County - NEW YORK

FEBRUARY							JUNE							OCTOBER						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
						1							1							
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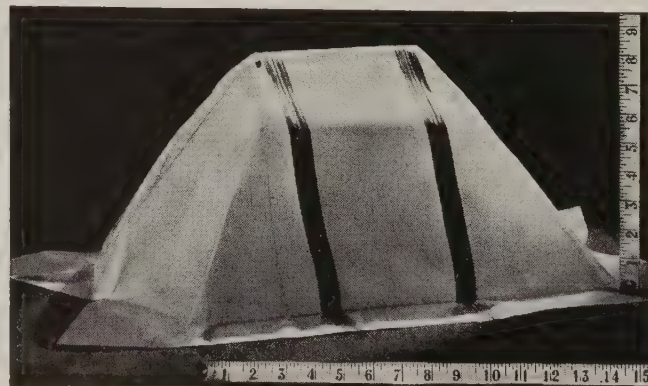
GROWERS of CERTIFIED FARM and GARDEN SEEDS

MARCH							JULY							NOVEMBER						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
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16	17	18	19	20	21	22	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
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1000 ACRES IN THE HEART OF THE FINGER LAKES

APRIL							AUGUST							DECEMBER						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
						1							1							
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9	10	11	12	13	14	15	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

When you send your order just say, "Please send me your 1944 Calendar". Twelve months on one sheet—each day numbered. The handiest calendar for the house or barn.



Flowers For Morale



It's awfully hard to imagine a home without flowers. To most people it would be only a house and not a home.

Flowers for the Home

The following pages of flower seeds are for the amateur flower gardener who is neither equipped with greenhouses nor hot beds but who wants a succession of blooms throughout the season. All of the kinds and varieties of flowers listed on these pages are easy to grow.

Seed may be sowed directly in the ground as soon as the soil can be worked in the Spring, or if you desire earlier blooms seed may be sowed indoors and transplanted after danger of freezing is past.

Do not sow flower seed too deep. Many of these seeds are very small and should be barely covered with soil. Burlap spread on the ground over planted seed helps to hold the moisture and makes watering easier. Remove burlap as soon as plants begin to come through the ground.

ANNUALS

AGERATUM: Attractive blue flowers profusely borne all summer by a compact, low-growing plant that thrives in any soil. One of the most desirable bedding plants. Sow seeds in greenhouse, hotbed or in border where plants are to grow. In a bed, set the plants 1 foot apart. Fall sown seed gives good winter blooming plants indoors. 1 to 1½ ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

ALYSSUM VIOLET QUEEN: A dwarf, compact, free flowering variety that will add color to the border or rock garden. Plant 6 inches tall, flowers rich violet. Blooms over a long season. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

ALYSSUM, Little Gem: A free-blooming, beautiful honey-scented, white-flowered dwarf annual, for edging beds or rock gardens. Blooms in 6 weeks from seed. Keep the old faded flowers removed to perpetuate flowering. ½ ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

ASTER, Double Giant Crego: This class also called "Ostrich Plume" and "Giant Comet", are of fine size, have long, shaggy, twisted petals. They are undoubtedly the most popular of all asters. Wilt resistant. 2 ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

ASTER, Double American Branching: The plants are quite spreading and bear many good sized blooms which are fully double with petals evenly incurved. Splendidly suited for both bedding and cutting. Wilt resistant. 2½ ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

ASTER, Giant California Sunshine: Most attractive with long feathery petals and creamy white quilled centers. The colors are in beautiful combinations of azure, rose and purple with cream, white and yellow centers. 2½ ft. Pkt. 20 cts.; large pkt. 35 cts.

BABY'S BREATH: A free-flowering annual that thrives in any situation, even dry places, and produces misty white panicles of bloom much used in mixing with other flowers when making bouquets. Desirable for growing on waste places and in rockeries. 1½ ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 30 cts.

BACHELOR BUTTON: Produces handsome large, double blooms which are effective for out-of-door plantings and make fine bouquets. 2 ft. Double blue. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts. Double mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

BALSAM, Double Mixed: The Balsams are very easily grown and have been much improved since your grandmother's day. In dry weather they should be watered to keep the plants growing vigorously. 1½ ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

BASKET FLOWER: A splendid hardy annual bearing thistle-like blooms. The blooms often measure 5 inches across. Very showy in a mixed border and very fine for cutting. 3 ft. Rosy lavender and White mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

★
"I have used your seeds for several years and have always found them very much O.K."
March 6, 1942

David Goff,
R. No. 2, Oneida, N. Y

Annuals Are Easy To Grow



Have you tried Violet Queen Alyssum? It makes a very effective border.



The new big single California Asters are different



ASTER
Double Giant Crego. Big shaggy double blooms.



Basket Flowers are like big thistle blossoms.

CALENDULA, Pot Marigold: One of the most useful and showiest annuals for the garden, or as a cut flower. Blooms all summer requiring very little care. 1½ ft. **Orange King**—deep orange. **Lemon Queen**—clear lemon-yellow or **mixed colors**. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

CALLIOPSIS: Bright yellow and reddish-brown, single, daisy-like flowers that thrive in almost any soil in a sunny location. Sow the seeds where plants are to stand; thin to 8 inches apart each way. A continuous supply of bloom may be assured by keeping all faded flowers removed. A wonderfully attractive cut-flower. 1½ ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

CANDYTUFT: One of the most indispensable annuals. Plants 1 foot or more high, covered with clusters of small pure white flowers shading to lilac; good for cutting; desirable rockery plants and an excellent edging for beds. Fall sown plants bloom from May to July; spring sown flower from July to September. Prefer good soil and a light, airy location. For cut-flowers make successive sowings every fourteen days. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

CASTOR-OIL BEAN: Gives a tropical appearance when used as center of bed, or screen. When ground is warm, sow seed in rich soil; thin plants to about 1½ feet apart. 8 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

ANNUAL CHRYSANTHEMUM, Painted Daisies: Gay daisy-like blooms of delicate coloring poised on long, stiff stems. Excellent for bouquets. 2 ft. **Single mixed colors**. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

COCKSCOMB, Dwarf: One of the showiest annuals, Small flowers of brilliant golden yellow, crimson, or other shades of red, crowded into velvety fasciated masses that resemble a rooster's comb. Very attractive bedding plant. Sow seeds early indoors, 10 in. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

COCKSCOMB, Plumed: Long, graceful feathery plumes ranging in color from deep red to bright yellow. Splendid for mixed bouquets. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

COSMOS, Early Sensation: A choice plant for late summer, and autumn flowering. They are of fine bushy habit with feathery light green foliage. The handsome flowers and broad petals often overlapping and fluted. Blooms best in rather poor soil. 3½ ft. **Mixed colors**. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

COSMOS, Orange Flare: The new early blooming Orange Cosmos. Medium height, excellent for cut flowers. 3½ ft. Pkt. 20 cts.; large pkt. 40 cts.

FOUR O'CLOCK: Marvel of Peru is an old-time annual. Flowers open in late afternoon, remain open all night, and fade in the morning. Brilliant shades of red, pink, white and yellow; bright foliage. 2 ft. **Mixed colors**. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

GOURDS, Small Fruited Mixed: Vigorous vines for shading porches and arbors. They grow quickly from seed and produce showy yellow flowers, followed by curious fruits of many shapes and colors. Very decorative for table and other ornamental purposes. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

HELIANTHUS SUN GOLD: A new strain of 100% double dwarf sunflower. Plants 4 to 5 feet tall bearing a profusion of brilliant golden yellow blooms measuring 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Plant as a background in full sun for best effect. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

LARKSPUR, Annual Delphinium: Feathery foliage which sets off the handsome spikes of double blossoms. Colors range from white, lavender and pink to brilliant hues. 3 ft. **Mixed colors**. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

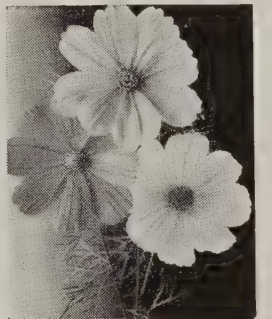
LOBELIA, Blue: A very compact variety with a mass of pretty little dark blue flowers and dark foliage. Blossoms all summer. 5 in. Pkt. 15 cts.; large pkt. 30 cts.



CALENDULA
Orange King. One of the finest.



Candytuft—an annual found in your grandmother's garden but still popular.



COSMOS
Early Sensation. A large pink and white variety.



We are sure you will like Helianthus Sun Gold. Ornamental and furnishes feed for the birds.

There Is A Demand For Gourds



Love-in-a-Mist is an unusual annual.



Gourds are grown for pleasure and profit.



Everyone should have a few plants of Heavenly Blue Morning Glory.

LOVE-IN-A-MIST: A compact, free flowering plant of easy culture. Has finely cut foliage and curious looking blue and white flowers and seed pods. 18 in. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

MARIGOLD, Double Harmony Hybrids: These new hybrids combine the popular features of the double French Marigolds with the advantage of a wide range of colors. 12 to 14 in. Flowers are all double, vary in color from golden yellow through shades of orange to innumerable blotched and striped combinations of double orange and maroon. Pkt. 15 cts.; large pkt. 30 cts.

MARIGOLD, Yellow Supreme: Resembling in many respects the popular Guinea Gold, this new variety is a pleasing companion to it. The flowers, some 3 inches in diameter, are loosely built and ruffled somewhat like a carnation; the color is a delightful shade of lemon-yellow and the flowers are free from the objectionable Marigold odor. 2½ to 3 ft. Pkt. 15 cts.; large pkt. 30 cts.

MARIGOLD, POT O' GOLD: A new dwarf type producing giant golden blooms 4 to 4½ inches in diameter. Plants 12 to 15 inches tall and well branched. 100% double. Pkt. 15 cts.; large pkt. 30 cts.

MARIGOLD, Guinea Gold: Splendid new Marigold with loosely arranged broad petals of glowing yellow, very bright and luminous. Finest of all Marigolds for cutting. 2 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

FRENCH MARIGOLD: Few annuals are as effective or flower for so long a period. The dense bushes are unequalled for borders or beds. Dwarf Double Mixed, 10 in. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts. Tall Double Mixed, 2 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

CAPE MARIGOLD: A very showy annual daisy from South Africa—forming bushy plants. Bears, during summer and fall, a profusion of brilliant, glossy, orange, yellow and rich salmon blossoms with dark disc in center. Sow outdoors after danger of frost in sunny dry location. 1 ft. Pkt. 15 cts.; large pkt. 30 cts.

MIGNONETTE: Sweet Mignonette is a lovely plant with rather long spikes of deliciously fragrant flowers. Early sown seed will give plants that will bloom all summer. 1 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

PEARLY GATES MORNING GLORY: An All-American winner for 1941. Similar in growth habits to Heavenly Blue. Flowers large, satiny white with a creamy shading in the throat. Pkt. 15 cts.; large pkt. 30 cts.

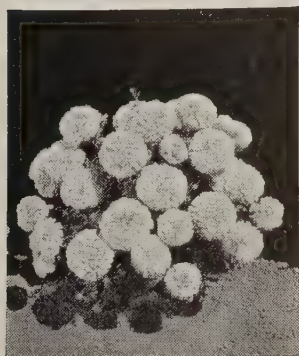
MORNING GLORY, Heavenly Blue: A new strain producing very large flowers of deep, intense blue, shading lighter toward the center. The flowers remain open until late afternoon. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

MORNING GLORY, Scarlett O'Hara: A deep wine-red flowered variety that has become very popular. Flowers are often 4 inches across. Prolific bloomer but not as strong a climber as Heavenly Blue. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

MORNING GLORY: One of the most satisfactory of our climbers. The crimson and blue flowers are produced in great profusion and the heart shaped leaves are very attractive as foliage. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

NASTURTIUM, Dwarf: Low growing bushy variety, about 12 inches high and well suited for borders along roadways and paths. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; 2 oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.

ADD 10c FOR BOX OF VIGORO FERTILIZER TABLETS FOR HOUSEPLANTS.



Pot O' Gold—one of the newer and better varieties of Marigold.



Double Harmony Hybrids are most profuse bloomers.



MARIGOLD Yellow Supreme Large Carnation flowered. Easy to grow.

Border Vegetables with Flowers



NASTURTIIUM
Glorious Gleam Hybrids



PANSY
Giant Flowered Swiss



PETUNIA
Rosy Morn

NASTURTIIUM, Glorious Gleam Hybrids: These semi-double, some single, sweet scented nasturtiums have been enthusiastically received wherever they have been tried. The plants are large and bushy with flowers well above the foliage. The colors range from a creamy yellow to scarlet. 15 in. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

PANSY, Giant Flowered Swiss: Flowers are of large size and a wide variety of colors. Very desirable for beds. 8 in. Choice mixed colors, Pkt. 25 cts.; large pkt. 50 cts.

PETUNIA, Hybrida: Forms fine bushy plants that are very valuable in replacing gaps made by the passing of early spring flowers. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

Rosy Morn: Lovely soft rose-pink blooms with white throat. One of the best for bedding. 14 in. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

Heavenly Blue: Beautiful shade of pastel blue. Flowers are large. 14 in. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

Balcony: Trailing in habit. Especially adapted for window boxes and hanging baskets. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI: Showy annuals of easy cultivation; useful for beds, mixed borders, and cut flowers. Brilliant flowers in shades of white, pink, crimson, and violet are abundantly produced in flat clusters. Easily raised; sow seed where the plants are to grow, preferably in light, well-drained soil. 10 in. Crop failed.

PINK, Double: A very colorful mixture including everything from the most delicate rose to the richest velvety crimson. 1 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.
Single Mixed, Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

PORTULACA, Double: Beautiful little plants with cylindrical, pale green leaves and reddish stems that bear an abundance of shining flowers of yellow, orange, or scarlet. It frequently reseeds itself. Very valuable in rockeries, as edgings to beds, or broadcast over sunny banks. It is the best covering for dry, sunny places, thriving on less water than most garden plants, 6 in. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 30 cts.

CALIFORNIA POPPY: From June to frost a bed of these will be a constant mass of color—brilliant yellow, orange, rosy crimson, wallflower-red, and kindred shades. Sow the seeds early, in good soil in a sunny location; sometimes it self-sows. An attractive edging for beds because of its blue-green foliage. 1 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

SHIRLEY POPPY: These may be sown in rows, in clusters, or broadcast among other flowers. They grow to a height of 18 in. and run in shades from pink to scarlet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 15 cts.

MEALY-CUP SAGE: A Salvia with a powder blue flower borne on long spikes. Splendid for bedding and cutting. Withstands early frosts. Pkt. 20 cts.; large pkt. 40 cts.

SCARLET SAGE: The rich red blossoms of Salvia makes it indispensable as a bedding plant. It is a very free grower and in addition to the flowers has a very attractive foliage. 2½ ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

SALPIGLOSSIS: One of the finest garden Annuals. Deep velvety trumpet-shaped flowers penciled with gold. Plant slender, upright, 3 ft. tall. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.



PORTULACA
Double. A dry weather plant.



California Poppies add color throughout the season.

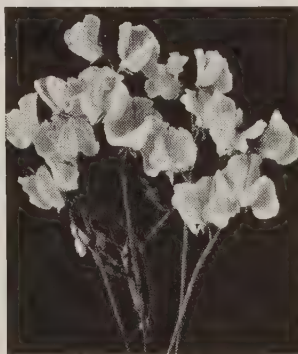


SALPIGLOSSIS
Trumpets penciled in gold.

Zinnias Are Interesting to Grow



FLOWERING TOBACCO



Sweet Peas should be planted as early as possible.



ZINNIA
Crown O' Gold, Pastel Tints.

SCABIOSA, Pin Cushion Flower: An old flower that has been popular for many generations. Excellent for making up bouquets. Flowers are fragrant and are produced in great abundance. Large flowered double. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

SNAPDRAGON, Intermediate: After years of effort, plant breeders have succeeded in producing a strain of snapdragons that is rustproof. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

SPIDER PLANT, PINK QUEEN: A 1941 All-America winner. A tall attractive border plant 4 feet tall that produces huge heads of pretty pink flowers until frost. Pkt. 15 cts.; large pkt. 30 cts.

SWEET PEAS, Early Flowering Spencer: This deserves more attention from home gardeners who may have been disappointed in growing the later varieties. They come into bloom from 3 to 4 weeks earlier, and for that reason they should be well in flower before the summer droughts arrive. The vines have a long blooming season, and where nights are cool they will continue to bear for months. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

SWEET PEAS, Late Spencer: 3 to 4 weeks later than the earlier variety. Larger and more vigorous vine. Choice mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.

TEN-WEEKS' STOCKS: This large flowering strain is very satisfactory for northern gardens. Flowers are borne on spikes 15 inches tall, most of them double. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

FLOWERING TOBACCO: Easy to grow and splendid for borders. Flowers tubular, delicately scented. 3 ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

VERBENA, Hybrida: This is the reliable bedding type. Flowers are large and are borne in great clusters. 8 in. Choice mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

ZINNIA, Desert Gold: This variety is of the new Crown of Gold strain. Its light and deep shades of gold are equally striking in the garden and when the flowers are cut for the house. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 30 cts.

ZINNIA, Double Dahlia Flowered: These are extremely robust. The flowers are large and are borne on rigid stalks. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

ZINNIA, Mexican: These low-growing and small-flowered Zinnias make a most brilliant display in the garden and are fine to use in small vases and bowls. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15 cts.; large pkt. 30 cts.

ZINNIA, Pompon: Very attractive small flower. 15 to 18 inches high, very double. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

ZINNIA, Dainty Gem: The name is well suited to this miniature Zinnia. Plants $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Button-like flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, flesh pink with darker center. Free flowering, colorful, fine for bouquets. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

ZINNIA, Fantasy: A new shaggy informal Zinnia. Plants $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Flowers medium size, pastel shades. Something decidedly different. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

ZINNIA, Crown O' Gold Pastel Tints: A new attractive large flowered Zinnia. Plants strong, robust, 3 ft. tall. Flowers 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, wide range of pastel colors, each petal overlaid at base with deep golden yellow. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

ZINNIA, Old Glory: A semi-tall medium flowered type. Plants $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. Flowers gaily striped with red and white. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

Garden Clubs

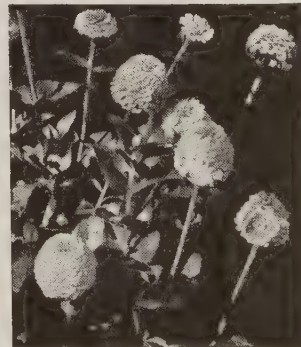
We have a set of Kodachrome slides of "Flowers of the South" available for Garden Clubs. This set is made up of 150 colored slides we have taken at different times of year from North Carolina to Florida. There is no charge for the use of the slides and where the distance is not too great we can usually send someone with a projector and screen to explain the pictures more fully and discuss your garden problems.



Fantasy—something altogether different in Zinnias.



The Mexican Zinnia has become very popular as a cut flower.



Pompon Zinnias are beautiful in their miniature perfection.

Perennial Borders frame the Lawn

PERENNIALS

Seed of perennials may be sown in the spring or in mid-summer either in boxes or directly in the open ground. Many perennials will not blossom the first year no matter how early the seed is put in. Perennials should have protection in the winter in the form of a light covering of straw or leaves.

BLUE ANCHUSA, Dropmore variety: One of the best hardy perennials. During May and June bears an abundance of flowers of the richest Gentian blue. 5 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

CANTERBURY BELLS: One of the most attractive old-fashioned garden flowers. Large, strong plants, covered in June with large "cup and saucer" shaped blooms of blue, pink or white. They can be lifted when in full bloom and potted for house decoration; good cut-flower. 2 ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

COREOPSIS, Lanceolata Grandiflora: Large yellow daisy-like flowers produced on long graceful stems. Uninterrupted blooms for a long season. 2 ft. Single, Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts. Semi-double, Pkt. 15 cts.

DAHLIA, Dwarf Hybrid: This type of Dahlia can easily be grown from seed. If sowed indoors and transplanted to open ground after danger of frost, they will blossom the first year. 18 to 24 in. Flowers mostly double, wide range of colors. Tubers can be taken up in fall and stored over winter. Pkt. 25 cts.; large pkt. 60 cts.

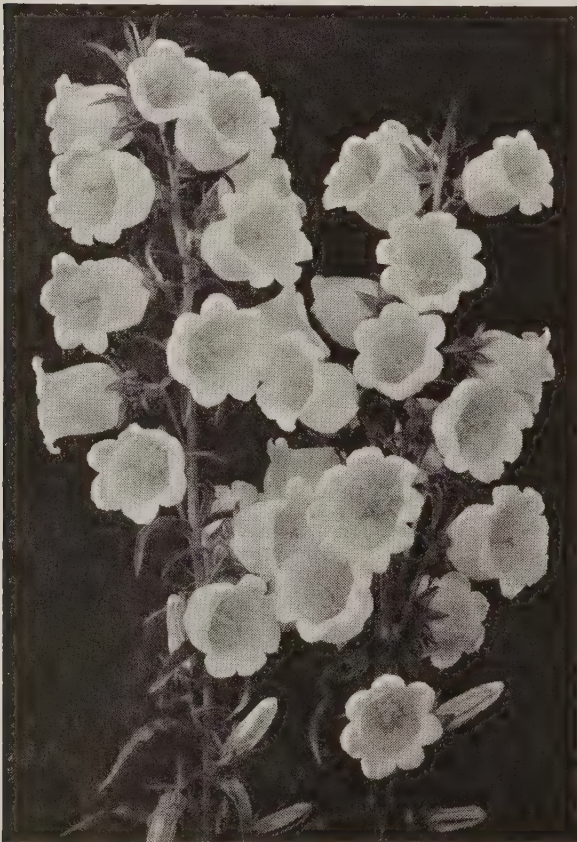
ENGLISH DAISY: Easily raised from seed and often lasts more than two years. Blooms from early spring to late fall. Requires fertile, moderately moist soil. 8 in. Double mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

FLAX, Blue: A splendid free-flowering hardy Flax with large rich blue flowers. 2½ ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

FLAX, Scarlet: Similar to above variety except that the flowers are scarlet. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.



Yellow Coreopsis add color to any perennial border.



Canterbury Bells are one of the most hardy perennials.

FOXGLOVE: A handsome perennial that will thrive under almost all conditions. Especially good for naturalizing in shrubbery, along the edge of woods and other half shady places. Flowers purple to white. A biennial that readily self seeds. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA, Blanket Flower: Large single flowers with rich maroon centers circled by orange edges. Hardy and very free bloomer. 2 ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA, Baby's Breath: Produces sprays of tiny rose-shaped double white flowers. 3 ft. Pkt. 25 cts.

HOLLYHOCK, Double Fringed: Extremely double flowers that resemble small peonies. 5 ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 25 cts.; large pkt. 50 cts.

HOLLYHOCK, Newport Pink: A magnificent double, pure pink variety awarded a Certificate of Merit by the Royal Horticultural Society of England. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

RUSSELL LUPINE: Easily grown in any good garden soil. They bloom profusely during May and June. Can be used to advantage in either border or bed. 3 ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

ICELAND POPPY: While these are hardy perennials, they flower the first year from seed. The bright green, fern-like foliage and brilliant flowers make them very attractive. 2½ ft. Giant strain. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

HALL, ONTARIO COUNTY, N. Y.

Ck., M.O., E.O., Cash, Stamps

Vegetables for Freedom



FREEDOM FROM WANT

This is one of the four freedoms that is within your reach in 1944. We do not know what is ahead for any of us. Crops may not be as good as they were in 1942 and 1943. Our fighting forces and Europe may make greater demands on our food stocks. Also, if the European War ends this coming Summer we may face a Winter when work and money is not as plentiful as it is today.

A large garden, well cared for, will furnish vegetables for Summer use and much of your family's food for next Winter. Well stocked shelves of home canned vegetables are an important contribution toward freedom from want.

